ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT IN INDIA

FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR

1893-94.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA LIBRARY

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

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OF THE

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FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR

1893-94.

PART I.—IMPERIAL REPORT.

A.—MILITARY SECTION.

I.—HORSE BREEDING.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

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FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR

1893-94.

PART I.—IMPERIAL REPORT.

A.—MILITARY SECTION.

I.—HORSE BREEDING.

Stallions. Number of—.

As will be seen by Table I (*vide* page iii) the number of stallions present at the commencement of the year was 333; during 1893-94, 70 were added to the register and 41 were removed, leaving a balance on 31st March 1894 of 362 horses on the strength of this Department.

2. Of this number, 106 were in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 169 in the Punjab including the Derajat, 46 in Bombay, 35 in Baluchistan, 5 in Central India, and one with the Deoli Irregular Force in Rajputana.

Received during the year.

3. One Australian, 17 Arabs, and one country-bred were purchased in India by the Inspector-General. Forty-three horses were received by importation, nine being thoroughbred English and 34 half-breds, hackneys and roadsters.

Casualties.

4. Of the 41 stallions removed from the registers, 16 died (*vide* Table II, page iv) and 15 were destroyed, making a total of 31 casualties. The percentage, which in the North-West Provinces would appear to be high, was greatly added to by 3 deaths which occurred at sea.

Sales.

5. Nine horses and 4 ponies were sold, *vide* Table III, page vi. One Imperial stallion was sold, with the sanction of the Government of India, to the North-Western Provinces Government for Rs. 300, the horse being unfit for service as an Imperial stallion in consequence of an injury to the hip.

Military Department No. 183-D., dated 10th January 1894.

Number of stallions present.

6. The totals compared with last year are as follows:—362 horses against 333 last year and 28 ponies against 30 present during 1892-93.

English stallions.

7. I am unable to comment on the horses received from England, not having as yet seen them, besides which no records are to be found in this office showing my predecessor's opinion of the horses received. I note with regret that the percentage of thoroughbreds is so small; the call for this class of horse is at present very great, especially in districts that for a lengthened period have had a coarse strain of blood. I shall hope in future years to obtain more.

Arab stallions.

8. The supply of Arabs is one that demands our serious attention. It cannot be denied that those which have of late been bought are not up to the standard required, and I can only hope that the arrangement made by my predecessor with a large Arab dealer named Jasim-bin-Feed will be the means of obtaining horses of a superior stamp. I shall endeavour, when in Bombay, to

extend the importation of a superior class of Arab stallions fit for stud purposes. This class of horse is much required in many districts ; but, unless of superior quality, the Arab sire had better be left out of our calculation altogether, as the produce by inferior Arabs is weedy and totally unfit for military purposes. We must remember that we have to cope with competition on the part of various European Governments, who are always prepared to pay high prices ; still, requiring as we do this class of horse, it would be advisable to increase the price paid to Rs. 2,500, provided we were furnished with Arabs with good bone and of high caste. This amount, at the present rate of exchange, equals only about £130, which for stallions landed in Bombay must be looked upon as very moderate.

Stallions from Hungary.

9. The proposal to obtain Arabs from Hungary has not yet been effected, but I trust that our purchasing officer in England, General Sir J. Watson, will be able to devote some time to visit the Hungarian studs, and that he will be allowed to select a few which the Hungarian Government has kindly sanctioned to be supplied.

In expressing this hope I would, however, note that I trust none but pure Arabs will be selected, as I observe from correspondence which has passed on this subject that the Hungarian Government possesses such a large number of half-bred stallions of this class.

Stallions from Australia.

10. The question regarding the advisability of deputing an officer to Australia for the purpose of purchasing stallions is one which still remains in abeyance. We should, I think, obtain more information on the subject, especially as to the class of horse obtainable and also as to the prices at which horses suitable for our purposes can be procured. We have already five Australians at work; I purpose as opportunity offers to inspect their stock. I further purpose adding to this number by occasionally purchasing a few thoroughbred Australians as well as roadsters imported into this country and when the fact as to whether this class of horse will nick with the indigenous mare of this country is established, I shall then be in a better position to advise the Government of India as to the advisability of further exertions being made to obtain a larger supply.

Number of stallions at stud work.

11. The number of stallions at stud work would, at first sight, appear to be small. From Table IV, page vii, it will be seen that—

In North-West Provinces only 78 were used out of a total of 106 on the register.

In the North Punjab 53 were used out of a total of 95 on the register.

In South Punjab 39 were used out of a total of 53 on the register.

Allowing, however, for the number of horses that are at the depôt being acclimatized, and that are unallotted, *viz.*, 53, as well as for the number that are from time to time on the sick list, the number must be considered fairly satisfactory.

Average number of mares covered per stallion.

12. The average number of mares covered per stallion employed is as follows :—

In North-Western Provinces and Oudh	36·30
„ Rajputana	35·00
„ North Punjab	52·47
„ South Punjab	46·66
„ Derajat	46·33
„ Baluchistan	42·29
„ Central India	39·80
„ Deccan	35·00
„ Guzerat	27·80
„ Sindh and Cutch	35·88

13. The percentage of mares covered in the Punjab and Derajat, being 48·5 per stallion employed, must be looked upon as most satisfactory.

That of North-Western Provinces and Oudh is at present very unsatisfactory. I trust to be able to note an improvement next year.

The progress made in Baluchistan augurs well for this Province; but Bombay with an average of only 34·45 must be considered the most unsatisfactory of all. I trust that the sanction which has been accorded for unbranded mares to be allowed the use of Government stallions when selected by District Officers will have the effect of increasing the average considerably.

14. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, reports as follows :— Demand for stallions.

The demand for stallions of the Hackney type remains steady in the districts of the Meerut Division, and I could have utilized the services of 10 more if they had been available. In the other districts of the North-West, with one or two exceptions, the stallions required were of the lighter class, thoroughbred English and Arabs, to suit the smaller class of mares.

15. The Superintendent, South Punjab, states :—

The demand for Imperial stallions in South Punjab is very little greater than the actual supply. There are, however, many complaints against several of the horses; some having been said to be bad coverers, others bad foal getters. Ten stallions are over 17 years, while one is 23 years old.

16. The Superintendent, North Punjab, states :—

With regard to future supply of horse stallions, at present there are 95 shown on the register of this office including the unallotted stallions standing in the depôt. Fifty three stallions were at work during the year. This number is quite inadequate to meet the requirements * * * * Seventeen more stallions are required during the coming year, but this number will, I feel sure, have to be increased next year.

Of these, this officer says that 10 thoroughbred English, 5 Arabs and 2 Australians would best suit his districts; and, with reference to the class of stallions best suited to the northern districts of the Punjab, he reports as follows :—

From the last 12 months' covering returns it will be seen that nearly in every district the thoroughbred English is preferred to any other class of horse. I am therefore anxious to increase the number of this class of stallion, especially so, as I am convinced from my two years' experience in horse-breeding that the thoroughbred English, if he is a big-boned horse with short back and good shoulders, is by far the best stud animal for the North Punjab. I have most carefully examined and noted the young stock at shows, also those brought for my inspection in the districts, together with the young stock in the Hapur Remount Depôt, and the more I see of them the more I am convinced that the thoroughbred English is the stallion *par excellence* for the North Punjab.

Next to the thoroughbred English I would place the high caste Arab, of course providing he is big enough; the small 14-1 Arab, although he may be an extremely well-bred one, cannot naturally be expected to get stock big or strong enough to carry a Dragoon or Lancer weighing in marching order 18 to 19 stone, but Arabs of the stamp of "Esau III," "Parwana," or "Ferhan," are eminently suited to get big strong weight-carrying troop horses. Stock by the first and last-named of these Arabs I have personally inspected; they all showed size and quality and looked like growing into valuable horses.

Of the thoroughbred Australian I am not in a position to give any very definite opinion, as I have seen very few of their stock, but what few I have seen were certainly above the average, especially those by 'Manfred' and 'Ashanti.'

I have of course seen some extremely useful horses sired by Norfolk Trotters; but, considering the number now located for stud work in the North Punjab, this is only to be expected. The question arises does the Norfolk Trotter produce average as high as the thoroughbred English? I personally think they do not; at the same time mares sired by Norfolk Trotters, as a rule, seem to throw excellent foals when mated to thoroughbred English or Arabs, but I think the time has come when the number of Norfolk Trotters could well be reduced and in their place big high classed Arabs, or strong, big-boned thoroughbred English, be supplied.

17. The opinion of the Superintendent, South Punjab, on the class of stallion required differs, however, from the above. He states :—

As far as my experience carries me, I am decidedly of opinion that young stock, the produce of Norfolk Trotter and Roadster stallions, are best fitted for remounts for British Cavalry at all events.

While attending the various horse fairs and shows in this Circle during last cold weather, the number of young stock by thoroughbred English stallions which turned to be weedy leggy animals, was considerable.

Such conformation of course means want of endurance and defective action—points not at all desirable in animals, that are required as cavalry remounts.

Young stock by thoroughbred English sires, suitable for remount purposes are of course found, but the number is small in proportion to those the stock of Norfolk Trotter sires.

18. This only confirms that which has so often been stated that, owing to the marked differences which exist in the mares of the various districts, every

class of stallion is required, and that it will only be by the most careful allotment of stallions to different districts that success will be obtained.

Stallions which produce the most suitable stock for the Army.

19. *Table V* (*vide page* xiii).—To prepare this table with any correctness it would be necessary for the Superintendents, Civil Veterinary Department, to visit the Remount Depôts whenever remounts are issued, and also to see all rejections made during the year. This is found to be impracticable. I have therefore asked the Director of Army Remounts, whose Department is responsible for the allotment, whether he could not afford the information. All that is required to know is the number issued and rejected during the year, and the classes of stallions they were got by. This would at once show whether thoroughbred English, Hackneys, or Arabs are doing the best work. By this I do not wish it to be understood that the various Superintendents are not to visit the depôts as opportunities occur, for I feel that by so doing much useful information will be gathered.

20. It will be seen that during the year under review only 148 remounts of those issued by the Karnal and Ahmednagar Depôts were inspected, and that, with the exception of the latter, no mention is made of the rejections.

Country-brod remounts. Number purchased.

21. Table VI (page xiv) will show that 2,417 country-bred remounts were purchased during the year. In order that a comparison may be drawn between this return and the one submitted last year, it will be necessary to divide Bengal and Bombay. The figures then stand as follows :—

	1892-93.	1893-94
Bengal	1,832	1,972
Bombay	351	343
Imperial Service Troops	...	102
	2,183	2,417

22. It will therefore be seen that 234 more remounts were purchased this year; the increase being confined to Bengal, as it may be said that all those purchased for the Imperial Service Troops were bought in the Provinces comprised in Bengal.

23. It is pleasing to note that both the Remout Department and the Native Cavalry obtained more than they did in the year 1892-93.

24. I regret to find that little improvement has taken place in recording the sires by which the remounts were got. By this omission much useful information is lost. Early steps will be taken to endeavour to remedy this defect. On this point the Officer Commanding 15th Bengal Lancers states :—

Many more of these remounts than can be shown as such, are reported by Government sires; the tickets are undoubtedly lost in many cases. Many of these tickets, *i.e.*, breeding certificates, are made out in the Vernacular only and illegible at that, and the English name of the sire is often translated leading to doubt in identification; thus, "Young Hero" is written down as "Jawan Mard."

25. All produce certificates should be written both in English and Vernacular; the attention of the Superintendents will be drawn to this subject. The question also of horses possessing two names will be considered; it is believed that the English name is quite sufficient and, although at times mutilated by the ordinary native, is usually intelligible and is always preferred.

26. Captain Cookson, Imperial Service Troops generally reports favorably on the horses bought. The Officer Commanding 19th Bengal Lancers reports as follows :—

The quality of the horses now exhibited at the fairs is undoubtedly of a high stamp and is improving yearly; but this improvement in quality is almost entirely confined to the young stock which is now bought largely by the Remount Department, and does not find its way into the ranks of Silladar Cavalry. The horses of 4 years old and upwards, which the Native Cavalry are allowed to buy, are certainly not up to the standard of the horses procurable some few years ago at the fairs before the Remount Department were such large purchasers.

This is the only officer amongst the Native Cavalry who complains of the inferiority of horses of 4 years of age and upwards.

Maps.

27. Maps will be found in the cover of this Report, showing the breeding districts; the stands where stallions are located, and the number of stallions at each stand.

PART I.—IMPERIAL REPORT.

A.—MILITARY SECTION.

II.—MULE BREEDING.

PART I.—IMPERIAL REPORT.

A.—MILITARY SECTION.

II.—MULE BREEDING.

28. The number of donkey stallions at the commencement of the year 1893-94 (*vide* Table I; page iii) was 312. Forty were added to the registers, 14 having been received by importation and 23 were purchased in India. Twenty-seven were struck off the registers, leaving a balance of 325 present on 31st March 1894. Of these 301 were employed in the Provinces comprised in the Bengal Presidency and 24 in Bombay. **Donkey stallions. Number of—**

29. Of the total number struck off the registers, eight died and ten were destroyed (*vide* Table VII, page xv), whilst five were sold as shown in Table VIII, page xvi. The percentage of deaths must be looked upon as satisfactory. **Casualties and sales.**

Seven of the ten destroyed were old and worn out animals. Of the five disposed of, one, a home-bred donkey, was sold for mule-breeding for Rs. 250, whilst the other four were sold as being unfit for stud purposes.

30. The number of donkey stallions at stud work was as follows:— **Number of donkey stallions at stud work.**

North-Western Provinces	80
North Punjab	106
South Punjab	51
Derajat	14
	251 out of a total of 301.
Bombay	20 out of a total of 24.

This must be looked upon as most satisfactory.

31 The average number of mares covered per donkey stallion employed (*vide* Table IX, page xvii) is as follows:— **Average number of mares covered per donkey stallion.**

	Pony mare.	Donkey mare.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	50·50	26·50
North Punjab	77·18	51·16
South Punjab	79 93	41 00
Derajat	71·28	...
Deccan	19·14	...
Guzerat	31·12	...
Sindh and Cutch	45 28	...

32. The average obtained in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is fair but is less than last year, when the average number of pony mares covered by donkey stallions was 55·30.

33. The average of the Punjab and Derajat was very high: In my opinion too high; as the donkeys will not stand this strain for long, more donkey power is required in this Province.

34. The average obtained in the Bombay Presidency, including Deccan and Guzerat, is most unsatisfactory.

35. There was a slight increase in the number of pony mares for mule-breeding in Bombay, the number having risen from 1,010 to 1,434, but here I fear statistics are misleading, as out of 1,010 mares none are shown as having died or having been sold.

Demand for donkey stallions.

36. The Superintendent, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, reports as follows :—

The demand for donkey sires for mule-breeding is much greater than the supply. Some stands had to remain empty during a portion of the year, while in other instances, to places where the services of two stallions could have been utilized, I was only able to supply one. If there were a sufficient number of sires I should be able to establish more new stands; but as I cannot work my present ones efficiently it is no use starting others.

37. No doubt if more stands were started more mares would be covered, but the average number of mares covered per donkey stallion employed is not excessive.

38. The Superintendent, North Punjab, states :—

As regards the demand for donkey stallions, from my experience of the two previous years, it is almost superfluous to touch on this subject. Doubtless the demand is far in excess of the supply I am likely to receive. There are now in the North Punjab very many old and prematurely old, worn out donkeys that should be either allotted to donkey-breeding or cast and sold; experience shows that after donkeys get to a certain age they become most unsatisfactory stallions to serve mares. I have personally watched donkeys of 17 years of age and upwards taking at least two hours to serve pony mares. I here give for easy reference the table showing the number and class of donkeys in the North Punjab of 17 years of age and upwards :—

Breed.	17 years of age.	18 years of age.	19 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Total.
Italian	2	4	3	...	9
Arab	3	...	3	...	6
Bokhara	...	1	1	...	2
Persian	2	...	...	...	2
Panjabi	1	1	...	1	3
Total ...	8	6	7	1	22

In addition to the donkeys required to replace the abovementioned old donkeys, at least 20 more could be fully utilized. Of this number I should like as many as possible to be Italians, as these are certainly not only preferred by the breeders to other classes, but also last longer and are in every way, in my opinion, superior to any other class.

39. The Superintendent, South Punjab, reports :—

The demand for Imperial donkey stallions is very large. In every district in this Circle, with but two or three exceptions, two or three more donkey stallions could be fully employed. As an instance, in the Ludhiana district over 60 pony mares are said to have been sent away during the month of May last uncovered, owing to the fact that the stallion power was nothing like equal to the demand.

40. This officer further states in a special report on the extension of mule-breeding in South Punjab, as follows :—

I would also draw attention to the number of stallions which are decidedly aged and many of which will in all probability have to be cast before long.

Of 62 now employed in the different districts in South Punjab and stationed at the Depôt—

One is over 19 years old,
Four are over 18 years old,
Five are over 17 years old,
Five are over 16 years old;

while 2 are used for donkey-breeding only.

41. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay, states :—

The following Local Boards and States are willing to purchase donkey stallions, and arrangements have been made to supply them this season :—

Khandesh, Local Board.
Shikarpur do.
Khairpur State in Sindh.
Mr. Gullam Rassul Khan, Zemindar and Honorary Magistrate, Moro in Sindh.

42. That much more donkey power could be used in the Punjab and Derajat is self-evident, and I purpose addressing the Government of India shortly with a view of obtaining sanction to an increase from 330, which is the present strength, to 350 for the Provinces comprised in the Bengal Presidency, increasing annually by 20 until the total number reaches 400.

43. The efficiency of the donkeys on the registers of these Provinces is far from satisfactory, there being 79 of 16 years of age and upwards out of a total of 300. To replace this large number, there are only 25 unallotted donkeys at the depôt, and 64 are expected to be imported or purchased this year: but this 64 includes an increase of 30 on the sanctioned strength of 300. A large number of old donkeys will therefore have to be retained, and our establishment in this respect must be looked upon as most unsatisfactory.

44. The number of mules purchased by the Remount Department and Batteries, Royal Artillery, (*vide* Table X, page xxviii), is satisfactory, amounting as it does, to 314. **Number of mules purchased by Government.**

45. The number purchased by the Commissariat and Transport Departments amounted to 1,798. Of these 139 were bought at Jalapahar and Sikkim. Many of these I inspected when at Darjeeling and found them to be sturdy, well-built mules likely to make excellent transport animals. We have lately sent an Italian donkey to Sikkim with a view of extending mule-breeding in those parts, but I maintain that to breed such excellent mules, excellent Jacks must exist. I am, therefore, making enquiries as to the possibility of obtaining a few for work in the Punjab, as the sources from which our supply of donkey stallions is obtainable are very limited. I might mention that I have also addressed the British Consul at Zanzibar on that subject.

PART I.—IMPERIAL REPORT.

B.—REVENUE SECTION.

I.—HORSE BREEDING.

PART I.—IMPERIAL REPORT.

B.—REVENUE SECTION.

I.—HORSE BREEDING.

46. Table XI (*vide* page xxxi) will show the cost of feed and keep of Government horse and pony stallions during 1893-94. The following is a summary:— **Cost of feed and keep of Government horse stallions.**

	Average cost per stallion.	
	Horse.	Pony.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	292 1 1	...
Rajputana	218 11 6	...
North Punjab	307 15 5	...
South Punjab	238 5 10	...
Derajat	321 3 2	...
Baluchistan	486 9 4	...
Central India	181 3 2	166 9 1
Deccan	312 12 2	308 13 4
Guzerat	335 5 9	281 2 4
Sindh and Cutch	433 13 1	361 7 3

47. Comparison with last year cannot well be made, owing to the fact that Bengal and Bombay were taken as a whole. I however would have expected that a cheaper rate might have been obtained in Bengal owing to cheapness of grain. I have been greatly struck with the excessive cost of feed and keep at the North-Western Provinces Depôt; as will be seen by reference to Table XI, it stood at the high figure of Rs. 312-13-1 against Rs. 262-9-9 at the Punjab Depôt, both being located at Babugarh.

48. The average per stallion at this (North-West Provinces) depôt is Rs. 73-3-5 in excess of the average cost of other districts in these Provinces. The cause I attribute to the following reasons:—

(*a*) Excessive charges in the way of contingencies. On this point I have issued stringent orders, which, I feel certain, will be the means of reducing the expenditure.

(*b*) High rates charged for produce raised on the Instructional Farm. On this point the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North-West Provinces and Oudh, the officer in charge of the farm, states that the material is so much better, owing to superior cultivation, that market-rates cannot be charged. With this I cannot agree in any way. Horses can be kept in excellent health and condition on ordinary fodder raised at the depôt, and therefore I have given strict orders that in future market rates are to be charged for all produce supplied to Imperial stallions. The Instructional Farm should be prepared to sell at these rates, or else it should be shown that it is worked at a loss.

49. The averages shown in North and South Punjab are somewhat misleading, as owing to no provision having been made for clothing or stable gear required for horses in South Punjab and the Derajat, the whole cost was debited to North Punjab.

50. With reference to the high averages existing in Bombay, the Superintendent states :—

There is a general decrease of Rs. 48-9-2 per stallion throughout the Presidency. The expenses are still high, but this year were unavoidable, as I was compelled to change a great number of stallions and to spend a considerable amount in the repair of stables.

Branded mares: number present.

51. The number of branded mares at the commencement of the year was as shown in Table XII (*vide* page xxxiv) as follows :—

25,452 for horse-breeding.

6,191 for mule-breeding.

During the year under review 8,475 mares for horse-breeding were removed from the registers, whilst 3,607 were added, leaving a balance on 31st March 1894 of 20,584. These figures, I feel, are not reliable, as by reference to Table XII it will be seen that whilst 6,720 were struck off as "transferred to other districts," only 540 were shown as having been received.

52. I feel that our system of registration is defective, and that could we trace the destination of the 6,720 transferred, it would be found that they are in other districts. If my surmise is correct, the number on the register at the close of the year would be very similar to what it was at the commencement. The attention of the various Superintendents will be drawn to this, in order that the zilladars may be called upon in future to explain to what districts mares have been transferred.

53. Our system of registration requires supervision. I am frequently informed that many useless mares are kept on; still it must be borne in mind that as we have accepted the mare when young, and by branding her have perhaps prevented her sale, that it would be a matter of injustice to her owner to refuse him the services of a Government stallion. That a certain number of such mares do exist I feel convinced, and every endeavour will be used to gradually eradicate them without causing discontent amongst the breeders.

54. The Superintendent, North Punjab, remarks as follows with reference to the mares branded by him :—

The 554 mares I was able to brand during the year were for the most part well-grown, strong, useful mares well adapted for breeding purposes; many were by Government stallions, in fact some showed two or more crosses. I should doubtless have branded many more mares if it was not for the strict orders I received, on more than one occasion, from the late Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, *viz.*, only brand mares of exceptional quality, size and strength, if they were not by Government stallions. This order I carefully carried out, but at the same time I would most respectfully remark that one is continually meeting with pure country-bred mares that could not strictly be classed as showing quality, size and strength combined, but which would, if mated with a good stallion, in all probability throw a very useful foal, which foal would be likely to grow into a remount for Native if not for British Cavalry; also that if it happened to be a filly, she would in time be quite fit to brand for breeding purposes.

Another objection in refusing to brand this class of mare is that very often the owner is most anxious to breed from her; and now that so many animals are annually castrated, he has the greatest difficulty in finding a stallion to cover the mare; but when he has found one, it probably is a very poor specimen, certainly no better than the mare; the produce of such mating is not very likely to grow into anything worth looking at, whereas if the mare had been branded, quite a different result would in all probability have happened.

55. I quite agree with the above remarks and consider that good, indigenous stock should be branded; our object being to improve the breed gradually.

56. The number of mares covered by Government horse stallions during the past two years is as follows (*vide* Table IV, page vii) :— **Number of mares covered by Government horse stallions.**

	1892-93.	1893-94.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	3,781	2,889
North Punjab	2,107	2,781
South Punjab	1,560	1,810
Derajat	869	973
Baluchistan	No records.	1,218
Central India...	163	199
Deccan	585	571
Guzerat	148	139
Sind and Cutch	502	610

57. The falling off in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was partly due to the fact that the figures of the previous year included mares covered in the Delhi Division, which during the year under review were transferred to South Punjab. The increase in the number of mares served by Government horse stallions in the Punjab is most satisfactory.

58. These results, as noted in Table IV, must be looked upon as most unsatisfactory. **Number of produce foaled showing averages to mares covered and stallions employed.**

59. *North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*—Of 3,781 mares covered during the previous year, only 719 are reported as having produced foals; giving an average of 7·56 per stallion employed.

60. *North Punjab.*—Of 2,107 mares covered in 1892-93, 641 are said to have produced foals, giving an average of 11·21 per stallion employed.

61. *South Punjab.*—Of 1,560 mares covered in the previous year, 481 produced foals; giving an average of 11·14 per stallion employed.

62. The averages in Bombay are still worse :—

Deccan	8·14
Guzerat	5·6
Sind and Cutch	5·88

63. The above averages speak for themselves. They are absurd and thoroughly unreliable. They point to the fact that the zilladars are not doing their work properly.

64. I have requested the Superintendents to carefully check returns sent in by these men. This can be done by occasionally visiting villages and making personal enquiries. Any zilladar found guilty of submitting false reports will be immediately dismissed. I shall be sorry to have to adopt such strong measures with the subordinate staff, but I feel that until an example is made more satisfactory results will not be obtained.

65. The averages obtained in the Punjab are more satisfactory than in the other Provinces.

Castration.

66. The number of colts castrated during 1893-94 (*vide* Table XIII, page xxxv) was as follows :—

North-Western Provinces and Oudh	704
Punjab, including Derajat	726
Baluchistan	45
Bombay	109
Total ...	1,584

67. Bengal may be said to have made but little progress; the number castrated in 1892-93 having been 1,444 as against 1,475 during the year under review. The falling off in the number castrated in Bombay is to be regretted; it being only 109 during the past year against 326 in 1892-93 and 320 in 1891-92. With reference to this the Superintendent, Bombay, reports :—

The attention of Veterinary graduates in charge of dispensaries has been called to the fact that in horse-breeding districts it is one of their chief duties.

The salutris attached to the Department appeared to make little headway, owing to the aversion the ryot has to get his colt castrated.

68. This explanation is not satisfactory, and I consider that renewed exertions should be made to increase the number castrated.

PART I.—IMPERIAL REPORT.

B.—REVENUE SECTION.

II.—MULE BREEDING.

B.—REVENUE SECTION.

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69. The average cost per donkey stallion in 1893-94 as shown in Table XIV, page xxxvii, was as follows :— **Cost of food and keep of Government donkey stallions.**

	Rs.	A.	P.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	143	4	0
North Punjab	159	13	5
South Punjab	125	9	5
Derajat	174	5	9
Baluchistan	575	2	8
Deccan	255	3	7
Guzerat	219	13	0
Sind and Cutch	285	11	10
Burma (Upper)	348	0	0

70. Here again, the cost per donkey stallion at the Babugarh Depôt is excessive. I trust, however, to be able to note a great reduction next year.

71. The difference between the average cost of donkeys in North and South Punjab is due to the fact that all clothing and stable gear was debited to the former owing to no provision having been made for this in the budget grant for South Punjab.

72. The number of pony and donkey mares covered by Government donkey stallions, as noted in Table IX, page xvii, were as follows :— **Number of pony and donkey mares served by Government donkey stallions.**

	Pony Mares.		Donkey Mares.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	4,703	3,789	131	131
North Punjab	6,529	7,155	521	614
South Punjab	3,570	3,917	106	82
Derajat	857	998	...	...
Deccan	28	45	...	...
Guzerat	...	11	...	...
Sind and Cutch	814	788	...	...

73. It will be noticed that there was a large falling off in the North-Western Provinces, amounting to 914 pony mares. This was, however, more than counterbalanced by the large increase which took place in the Punjab, including Derajat, *viz.*, 1,114. This number would have been much larger had more donkey power been available.

Number of mule stock foaled.

74. The average of mule produce per stallion employed as shown in Table IX, is far from satisfactory, it being as follows :—

	Mule produce.	Donkey produce.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	13·62	9·00
North Punjab	16·57	19·40
South Punjab	14·56	14·50
Deccan	1·92	...
Sind and Cutch	5·17	...

75. A mere glance at these figures will prove how unreliable they are. Take, for example, the number of produce of donkey mares in the North-Western Provinces being less than that of pony mares : this certainly is not the case and only proves that the zilladars have failed to do their work.

76. The Punjab, both North and South, although not what it should be, is certainly better in this respect.

PART I.—IMPERIAL REPORT.

B.—REVENUE SECTION.

III.—HORSE FAIRS AND SHOWS.

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PART I.—IMPERIAL REPORT.

B.—REVENUE SECTION.

III.—HORSE FAIRS AND SHOWS.

77. Following the course adopted in former years, the fairs and shows held in each Province have been reviewed in alphabetical order.

Review on horse fairs and shows of 1893-94.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Aligarh Horse Show.

78. This show was held from 26th February to 5th March 1894. The number of zemindari horses attending was 484 against 439 last year, showing an increase of 45.

79. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, remarks with reference to this point: "I feel assured many more would have been present had it not been for the unsettled state of the weather." He further adds: "The show was successful, quite up to the average of former ones. The classes competing for prizes were, almost without exception, good. The branded fillies and many mares in the branded mare class were very superior animals. The two-year old fillies and British Cavalry remounts were likewise very good."

80. The prospects of this district are decidedly good. Three provincial stallions and 8 approved private ones are employed, so that we can look forward to an yearly improvement.

81. Our thanks are decidedly due to the Collector, Mr. Harrison, who has taken extraordinary interest in the development of horse-breeding, and who kindly presented a silver medal to the owner or keeper of the stallion who covered the greatest number of good mares.

82. Twelve remounts were purchased for British Cavalry and 56 for Native Cavalry, being a decrease of one for the former and an increase of 56 for Native Cavalry.

83. Twenty-nine mares and fillies were branded during the show.

84. Bridles were awarded to the prize-winners as below:—

Ruther Singh of Bhatawla.
Nait Ram of Karthara.
Bansi of Bhuranga.
Daleep Singh of Gabhana.
Girwar Singh of Kamaoli.

85. Captain Cookson, who purchased for the Rampur Imperial Service Lancers, remarks that "if the Government Remount officer could be induced to come early to the fair and make his purchases and rejections, it would be a boon to many." This opinion I endorse, as the Remount officer giving, as he does, higher prices than the Native Cavalry can afford to do, prevents the latter from purchasing as they otherwise would.

Batesar Horse Fair.

86. This fair was held from 20th November 1893, and was advertised to last till 29th, but was practically over by 27th. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, recommends that in future it should only last a week.

87. This may be said to be purely a dealer's fair, it being out of the horse and mule-breeding area.

88. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, remarks that as the exhibitors are not breeders as a rule, he recommends the prizes to be allotted solely to the remount class, and the amount to be reduced to Rs. 150. This question will be carefully considered.

89. The number of remounts purchased was 77 by the Remount Agent 84 for Native Cavalry and Imperial Service Troops and 39 for Police.

90. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in his report states:—

The Native Cavalry remounts were, I considered, exceptionally good, several being fit for British Cavalry. It seems a pity that the Remount Agent could not have arrived earlier in the fair. If he had done so I think more horses might have been obtained for Government.

91. Bridles were presented to the undermentioned successful competitors:—

Chota of Mahalwala.

Amir Khan of Cherawak.

Sudar Khan of Cherawak.

Bulandshahr Horse Show.

92. This show was held from 10th to 16th March 1894, and from the reports received was a great success.

93. The total numbers attending were 1,168 against 1,055 last year, although the numbers brought by zemindars were slightly less, being 453 in 1893, against 442 this year.

94. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, reports as follows:—

I am extremely gratified to be able to report the great success which attends the fair. Not only did the total number show no falling off, but the classes for competition in the judging ring filled well and throughout were of a decidedly superior quality. Usually the judging can be done in two days, but on this occasion, partly owing to the numbers competing being large and partly to the general improvement in the stock, making it unusually difficult to select the animals for judging, it took three days.

Twenty two head of stock were purchased by the Remount Agent; but I was told 15 more were approved, but the owners would not sell at the price offered. The Remount Department, too, has already purchased largely this year and could afford to be very particular in their selections, having nearly obtained their requirements for the season.

The Bengal Cavalry and Imperial Service Troops sent a batch of particularly nice-looking horses into the ring to compete in the remount class.

The classes of branded fillies, branded mares in foal, yearlings, and two-year old fillies were the best; but all the classes competing for Government prizes were good and, what was more rare, very level. Hitherto, although there were a number of good animals competing, yet in every class there existed a sort of tail-end of inferior horses. But this was conspicuous by its absence, showing how much the general quality of the stock has been raised during the last few years.

95. The Collector, Mr. Porter, proposes next year to give prizes from District Funds for mares in foal by provincial stallions. This is a step in the right direction and will have to be adopted in all districts where provincial stallions are located, but the question will then have to be considered as to what restrictions are to be imposed. For the present it will, I think, be sufficient to stipulate that all such mares as are not of the standard height, required for service by Imperial stallions, can compete in this class.

96. Bridles were awarded to prize-winners as below:—

Chaina of Dhara.

Ram Sahai of Mohanpur.

Ram Dial of Ikhtiarpur.

Ant Ram of Alawa.

Ram Sahai of Guthaoli.

Etawah Horse Show.

97. This show was held from the 4th to the 11th December 1893.

98. There was an increase in the total number of horses present of 108, whilst 8 more competed for prizes than last year.

99. I gather from the report of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, that there is some hope of this district on a small scale. He says :—

A number of the stock of "CONFEDERATE," N. T., the Imperial stallion, who has been standing here for the last 4 years, competed.

Although I considered the very young ones I saw last year very promising, I was agreeably surprised to find that they exceeded my expectations. There were some really excellent colts and fillies amongst them; the latter, in my opinion, being the better. I am glad to say I branded many of them.

100. The Remount Department bought one and Native Cavalry three remounts ; none were obtainable last year.

101. The Remount Agent recommends the abolition of this fair, and the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, whilst not advocating this step, recommends the grant of Rs. 200 as prizes from Imperial Funds to be discontinued. The Collector is, however, of opinion that this would be a fatal blow to the horse-breeding industry of the district, urging that the people have shown interest in the matter, having purchased a stallion themselves through the Civil Veterinary Department in order to further develop horse-breeding.

102. Taking the whole of the above facts into consideration, I consider it would be a retrograde movement to withdraw the grant, and therefore I shall recommend its continuance for another year.

103. Bridles were awarded to the following prize-winners :—

Sewa of Mirzapur.
Chhedalal of Arjanpur.
Hardial of Rudolee.

Hardwar Horse Fair.

104. This fair was held from 10th to 12th April 1894 and cannot be looked upon as a success; 679 head of stock attended against 928 in 1893, showing a decrease of 249. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, reports as follows :—

The decrease is due to Nauchandi being so late this year that it only finished two days before Hardwar began, thus preventing owners from bringing their stock on from Meerut.

The classes entered for competition showed, I regret to say, considerable falling off in quality. The remounts both for British and Native Cavalry were in nearly every instance purchased from dealers.

105. The Remount Agent states with reference to this show :—

Very poor show of horses exhibited for sale and can in no way compare with those at other shows in North-Western Provinces.

This officer has also made the following remarks under the head "Suggestions for improvement in connection with the fair" :—

Suggested that the fair be abolished. The meeting is purely a religious one and little or no interest appears to be taken in the horse portion of it.

106. On this point the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, reports as follows :—

As this officer only attended on the first day, and left by an afternoon train, he had scarcely a fair chance of judging. Had he remained for another day or so, he would have been able to secure more stock, as amongst the gelding classes, there were at least a dozen animals quite up to remount form.

107. Under the circumstances, I am of opinion that this show should be held for another year.

108. Four head of young stock were purchased by the Remount Agent and 10 Native Cavalry remounts competed for prizes, but no returns were received from the various purchasing officers.

Meerut Nauchandi Show.

109. This show was held from the 1st to 8th April 1894.

110. One thousand six hundred and eighty-nine head of stock attended against 1,405 last year, showing an increase of 284.

111. Generally speaking, the show must be looked upon as having been a great success.

112. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, reports as follows:—

The best classes were the branded and other fillies. In the other filly classes the branded animals took several first and second prizes. This is gratifying, showing, as it does, that the zemindars are beginning to retain their promising youngsters for brood purposes instead of selling them for the sake of immediate profit.

The colt classes showed a marked falling off when compared to the fillies.

113. Eighteen head of young stock were puchased by the Remount Agent, and on this point the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, states—

If the Remount Agent had not arrived several days late, more could have easily been obtained; several eligible colts and fillies having been purchased by dealers and others before his arrival.

114. This is to be regretted, as the Remount Agent states that he considers that the stock compared very favorably with Bulandshahr, which he considers the best fair in the North-Western Provinces.

115. Nineteen horses were bought for Native Cavalry, 17 for Imperial Service Troops, and 12 for Police; making, together with the 18 purchased by the Remount Agent, a total of 66 against 52 purchased last year.

116 A special judging committee assembled at this fair, composed as follows:—

Major J. F. M. Fawcett, 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers, *President*.

Veterinary-Major R. Poyser, Army Veterinary Department.

Captain W. E. Stobart, 5th Dragoon Guards.

Captain W. F. Shakespeare, 5th Bengal Cavalry.

117. From no records in this office can I trace any opinion expressed by these officers on the different classes exhibited. This is greatly to be regretted, as much might be learned from independent opinions thus obtained.

118. The horse-breeding industry in this district lost a warm supporter by the death of the late Collector, Mr. White; but I am very pleased to find that the present Collector, Mr. Wyer, expresses his opinion that the show is a most admirable institution deserving of every encouragement, and states that he will for the future do all he can to improve it.

119. Bridles were given to the following prize-winners:—

Sicundar of Rataul.
Cadma of Dadaira.
Tez Singh of Mehmoodpur.
Badam of Kandera.
Jhandoo of Meethli.

Muzafarnagar Horse Show.

120. This show, held from 23rd to 28th March 1894, unlike that of Nauchandi (Meerut), is a purely agricultural one; and, as the Collector remarks, its success or failure must be calculated by the number of horses brought for sale or exhibition.

121. The total number of horses that attended this year was 1,129 against 794 in 1893. Of these 958 were zemindari stock, the remainder belonging to dealers. 373 competed for prizes against 248 last year. This must be looked upon as most satisfactory.

122. An independent judging committee consisting of—

Major Scott Chisholme, 5th Royal Irish Lancers, *President*,
Major Hegan, 5th Dragoon Guards,
Major Macdonald, 6th Bengal Lancers,
Veterinary-Lieutenant Tibaldi, Army Veterinary Department.

assembled. They report the following classes being "very good":—

(*i*) Branded fillies.

(*ii*) Fillies.

(*iii*) Fillies out of branded mares by Government stallions.

(*iv*) Yearlings.

The following as being "good":—

(*i*) Branded mares.

(*ii*) Yearling fillies out of branded mares.

(*iii*) Fillies from 6 to 12 months out of branded mares.

Whilst branded mares with foal at foot were considered as "moderate."

123. The breeding stock at this show, which includes the districts of Muzafarnagar, Saharanpur and Karnal, must therefore be looked upon as decidedly good.

124. Five head of stock were purchased by the Remount Agent. The Collector in alluding to this states:—

It should be noticed that the Remount Agent was at the show for a few hours only before the horses had all come in, and so his selection cannot have been very exhaustive.

125. Eleven remounts were purchased for Native Cavalry, making with the 5 bought by the Remount Agent an access of 7 over the number purchased last year.

PUNJAB.

126. This fair, held from the 3rd to 13th November 1893, must be looked upon as purely a dealers' fair. In point of number an improvement has taken place. 4,914 horses attended this year against 3,478 last year; there was, however, a falling off in the number of mules—314 against 370 last year. Amr wali) Fair.

127. Seventy-three remounts were purchased for Government, 76, by Native Cavalry and one for Police. This would appear to show a great falling off in the number bought for Native Cavalry, but no returns were sent to the Secretary, who states in his report:—

As usual, a difficulty has been experienced in procuring the tabulated particulars required by the Horse-breeding Department from officers purchasing animals.

128. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, remarks—

In the class for British remounts, only one put in an appearance. In class IV— Remounts for Native Cavalry—21 entered.

The small number of remounts competing is to be regretted.

The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, also adds—

I am unable to give the number of remounts purchased at the show, owing to the fact that no returns have been forwarded by the different purchasing officers. I think further steps might be taken in the matter.

With this I quite agree and consider that these returns should be submitted immediately on the termination of the fair.

129. I think this district is capable of further development. One hundred and ten mares were presented for branding, of which the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, branded 53, many of those rejected being under the standard height. This would prove that there are many mares fitted for stallions purchased by the District Boards, of which there are 2 in Amritsar.

130. One hundred and twenty mules were purchased by Government this year against 19 last year, whilst 355 were purchased by others against 326 in 1892.

131. The Secretary, Mr. E. Nicoll, to whose indefatigable exertions the success of this fair is mainly due, brings to notice the energetic way in which

Veterinary-Lieutenant Cranford, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab, supervised and controlled the large staff of veterinary assistants placed at his disposal.

Bannu Horse Show.

132. This show was held from 26th to 28th February 1894.

133. Some years since I formed a very favourable opinion of this as a horse-breeding district, and am glad to find that it is now coming to the front.

134. One thousand three hundred and twenty-four horses were present against 1,150 last year, whilst 799 competed for prizes against 485 in 1893.

135. The Deputy Commissioner (Mr. H. A. Anderson), to whose exertions we may greatly attribute the success obtained, reports as follows in the 3rd annual show held at Bannu :—

The fair was very largely attended by people from almost all parts of the district, and Waziris from independent territory also came in large numbers.

Malik Yar Mahomed Khan, Rais of Kalabagh, continues to take great interest in the fair and brought in 100 animals to the show. The Waziris brought in 300 animals as against 105 only in previous year. I hope this number will still further rise considerably next year.

Of the animals exhibited, the branded mares in foal formed a very large and, perhaps, the best class.

The branded mares with foals at foot formed a beautiful class. Fillies out of branded mares also formed a very useful class and gave evidence of the benefits conferred by the Government Horse-Breeding Department.

All the other classes of animals were also very good, the Waziri horses being remarkable for their bone.

136. During the show the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Derajat and Baluchistan, was able to brand 215 mares against 31 branded at the last show.

137. The Deputy Commissioner concludes his report with the following remarks :—

The fair is a most popular institution in the district and is year by year becoming more popular. The show of brood-mares was excellent, and the increasing number of mares brought to be branded indicates how the owners are learning to appreciate the advantage of securing good stallions to cover their mares. The Judges were particularly struck with the quality and bone of the Waziri horses, which were exhibited in large numbers this year; and every effort should be made to attract them to the fair by offering special prizes. We have now more branded mares in the district than can be served by the existing number of Government stallions (five) and I am applying for some additional stallions. Mr. Maxwell has kindly promised to assist me in obtaining them.

138. Four remounts for Native Cavalry and one for Police were bought. I hope to see the purchases largely increased during the next few years.

139. I consider that this show promises to develop into one of the best in the Punjab and certainly deserves liberal treatment in the way of prizes. I am greatly guided in the formation of this opinion by the steady increase in the number of mares covered :—

1891-92	...	...	...	95
1892-93	...	...	...	115
1893-94	...	...	...	228

Delhi Horse Show.

140. This show was held from 1st to 7th March 1894.

There was a great falling off in numbers attending the show, *viz.*, from 541 in 1893 to 330 in 1894. With reference to this point, the Deputy Commissioner reports :—

The fair was successful in drawing together a good number of animals owned by breeders and private individuals. No dealers were present with batches. This class was attracted to Aligarh, an old-established fair, held on almost the same dates. Thus the Delhi show proved a purely local one for the district and neighbourhood, and in this sense proved highly satisfactory. Of 330 animals exhibited, only 19 were owned by non-agriculturists. This accounts for the falling off in numbers as compared with 541 of the previous year, when professional dealers, with large strings of foreign horses, were present to swell the returns.

141. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab, however, reports that there was a better class of animals attending and greater interest was evinced by every one in the proceedings.

142. Thirty mares and fillies, mostly by Imperial stallions, were branded this I look upon as one of the most healthy signs connected with this show. Had it not been for this, I would have been inclined to recommend its discontinuance.

143. The District Board have interested themselves greatly in horse-breeding and have purchased 3 stallions for themselves. By these stallions only 59 mares have been covered during the year under review, which is most discouraging.

144. Mule-breeding makes no headway in this district, although District Boards have also provided two donkeys. Only two mules were exhibited. This is to be greatly regretted.

145. No remounts were purchased. On this point the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab, reports as follows.—

Owing to the exhorbitant prices asked by the breeders, the Remount Officer was unable to make any purchases.

This officer informed me that he had selected 7 or 8 very promising young stock and had offered prices to the extent which the Remount Department is prepared to pay, but with no effect.

This is very disappointing, as if officers of the Remount Department are unable to obtain horses at the prices they can afford to give, there is not much encouragement for officers of Native Cavalry to attend with a view of purchasing.

146. Three bridles were distributed by the Deputy Commissioner to deserving zemindars.

147. This show was held on 5th, 6th, and 7th March 1894, and in point of numbers and quality of stock exhibited proved most successful. **Dera Ghazi Khan Horse Show.**

148. The number of horses brought to the fair was 4,525, showing an increase of 1,593 as compared with last year, and a considerable increase on all previous years.

149. The number exhibited was 637 against 431 last year—an increase of 186.

150. The Deputy Commissioner reports that the stamp and quality of animals exhibited this year was again very good. The branded mares, branded fillies, and fillies out of branded mares by Government stallions were, as usual, of excellent quality. There was a distinct improvement in the quality and number of geldings exhibited.

151. With reference to the geldings, the Deputy Commissioner states:

The increase in the number of geldings is satisfactory (110 exhibited against 100 last year) and reflects credit on the district salutri, Mir Suleman Shah. Only one entire horse was exhibited at the show.

152. Mule-breeding does not seem to flourish in this district: only 16 were exhibited. The Deputy Commissioner attributes this to the fact that there have hitherto not been enough donkey stallions in this district. He adds:

Three new stallions have however just arrived, and, this class should show improvement in future.

I therefore trust that his hope will be realised shortly.

153. Twelve head of stock were bought by the Remount Agent, 45 by Native Cavalry, and 6 for Police. Colonel Clifford, Commanding 2nd Punjab Cavalry, reports the quality of remounts obtained as "very good," and with reference to the general quality of horses exhibited for sale that officer remarks:

Quality good, but numbers deficient owing to great number bought and taken away by dealers throughout the whole of the cold weather:

and makes the following suggestion:—

Restriction on sale of produce of Government stallions, till Remount Officers have had an opportunity of buying, such opportunity to be afforded to breeders and once in the year

(spring and autumn). This should be the return breeders make for the concession of free service by breeders.

154. With reference to this the Deputy Commissioner remarks as follows :—

Another matter I would like to draw attention to is the suggestion made by Colonel Clifford, President of the Judging Committee, in his note on last year's fair, and supported by me, *viz.*, that officers be deputed at certain times of the year to horse breeding centres in the district to purchase stock on behalf of Government. Large numbers of young stock are annually purchased at low prices and carried off for sale in Bengal by Bhojpuri dealers, and are, as Colonel Clifford remarks, undoubtedly lost to Government. During the current year no less than 464 stock of all kinds were thus bought up and taken out of the district. This was the number registered on the ferry shop at Dera Ghazi Khan, but a large number were probably taken over by other crossings.

This no doubt accounts for the small number of remounts purchased in comparison with the large numbers of horses in the fair. The dealers had already taken the pick of the horses available for sale in the district.

155. The suggestion as put by the Deputy Commissioner is one well worthy of the consideration of the Native Cavalry regiments, and in fact of Government itself. If, as suggested by the Deputy Commissioner, young stock were collected twice a year in, say, 3 or 4 centres, not only would much valuable stock be gained as remounts, but incalculable benefit would be derived by the breeders by obtaining the much enhanced prices given by Remount officers.

156. The suggestion as made by Colonel Clifford, *viz.*, that restriction on sale of produce of Government stallions should be made, until Remount officers have had an opportunity of buying, is so totally at variance with the general principles adopted with a view of fostering horse-breeding, that I cannot advocate any plan which would in any way interfere with the freedom of the breeders to sell their produce to any one they choose.

Dera Ismail Khan Horse Show.

157. The Dera Ismail Khan Horse Show was held on the 16th and 17th March 1894.

158. This is the third year that the show has been held: the results obtained on this occasion and the prospects for future advancement are most encouraging.

159. Whereas only 205 animals were present last year, 965 attended on this occasion. Of these, 753 belonged to breeders and again 468 competed for prizes against 105 last year.

160. The Deputy Commissioner in this report states :—

The fair and its objects are also becoming better known and understood by the zemindars at large. The prejudice against branding mares is also being broken down, and Mr. Maxwell (Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Derajat and Baluchistan) was able to brand 165 mares during the two days of the show. This is an excellent result and goes a long way towards stocking the district with a good number of brood-mares.

Every encouragement was given to branding and a special class for "Mares branded at the fair" was made up.

161. *Class II—Branded fillies not in foal under 4 years of age.*—In this class there were 23 entries, of which the Deputy Commissioner reports as follows :—

There were some very promising fillies in this class. It was perhaps the best in the show.

Class VIII (a)—Mules of any age.—Is reported on as follows :—

Ten entries. There were several useful young mules in this class—a great improvement on last year.

162. The above extracts lead me to the conclusion that at last a start has been made in this district.

163. I regret to find the gelding class badly reported on. There were only 9 entries. The practice of gelding seems, however, to have made better progress

since last year. The Deputy Commissioner and the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Derajat and Baluchistan, attribute this to the fact that it is very difficult to get really good salutris to take service in Dera Ismail Khan. The services of one of the veterinary assistants will shortly be dispensed with and his place will be taken by a native of the district who has lately passed the Lahore College examination. I trust that this will have the effect of extending the practice of gelding in this district.

164. Ten remounts for Native Cavalry and one for Police were purchased, besides 3 mules bought by the 1st Punjab Cavalry. On this subject the Deputy Commissioner reports as follows :—

A Remount officer attended from the Karnal Depôt ; but as his purchases for the year were nearly completed, he did not buy any young stock. A Commissariat officer also attended from Multan to buy mules, but as all the best ones were under 4 years of age, he was unable to purchase. The Native Cavalry remounts purchased were well up to the average, and there is a good prospect of the number of sales under this head increasing next year.

165. This is an improvement on last year, when only 2 remounts were purchased; and I trust that the Deputy Commissioner's expectations for subsequent years will be realised.

Gujrat Horse Show.

166. This show was held on 9th and 10th March 1894, and although the number of animals that attended was slightly less than last year, 704 against 777, still there was a slight increase in the number exhibited, *viz.*, from 286 to 296. The Deputy Commissioner attributes the slight falling off to the uncertain weather at the time, owing to which owners did not like to run the risk of bringing their animals to the show.

167. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North Punjab, however, reports that although the number of animals was less than last year, he considers the quality and general outturn better.

168. The Deputy Commissioner also adds —

It may be worth mentioning that out of the 704 horses present at the show, no less than 620 were animals from the Gujrat District itself. This would show that this fair is in no way dependent on other districts for its exhibits, but is self-supporting.

169. This is most satisfactory, but still a little healthy rivalry between districts, in the way of competition for prizes, has a most beneficial result.

170. Twenty-nine remounts and 3 mules were purchased by Government ; 2 of the former only by the Remount Agent. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North Punjab, in his report states with reference to this point : —

Doubtless very many horses bred in this district eventually find their way to either Karnal or Hapur through channels other than the Gujrat Show.

171. I have no doubt but that he is correct. Still the more we can bring the Remount Agent and the breeder together, the better it will be for the latter and also for the horse-breeding industry generally.

172. Captain Angelo, 9th Bengal Lancers, reports with reference to this show and the remounts purchased by him :—

There appear to be no 4-year old horses fit for Native Cavalry in the fair. The 3-year olds, however, are far better developed than usually met with and have much more bone.

173. On the question of his opinion regarding horses exhibited for sale as compared with other fairs, he says :—

The horses at the Gujrat Fair strike me as being of a much more serviceable type and procurable at more reasonable prices than at many other Fairs. Great improvement has been made in the stamp of animals generally shown.

I consider this Fair compares favourably with the best ones in the Punjab. I am very pleased with the horses I have bought.

174. The Deputy Commissioner adds to his report :—

In consideration of the steady progress which is being made in horse-breeding in this district, the District Board some time ago resolved to purchase 3 Arab stallions for the extension of pony-breeding operations. Since then one stallion has been purchased.

175. With such facts before me, I consider that it would have been a very retrograde movement to have agreed to the proposal to allow this show to be held alternately at Jhelum and Gujrat.

176. A small show will be held at Jhelum as well as Gujrat.

Hansi Horse Show.

177. This show was held from 13th to 15th October 1893, and, being only the second occasion on which it was held, it must be looked upon as satisfactory.

178. Seven hundred and ninety animals attended the fair as compared with 414 last year, showing an increase of 376.

179. Thirty-three horses were purchased as remounts, whilst only 15 were obtained last year.

180. The Deputy Commissioner reports as follows :—

The good prices offered for remounts and the liberality of the prizes have made the fair attractive and given an impetus to the spirit of horse-breeding in the district. This, as yet, is only in its infancy. I am glad to say that the zemindars appear to be beginning to realize that it is a profitable business.

The number of branded mares, as compared with the number which might be in a district containing such excellent pasturage, is small. The fact is that the indigenous mare is too small to be branded. To raise the standard of the indigenous mares, the District Board has invested in several Arab ponies which are standing in different parts of the district to cover mares of all description, free of charge.

The next step will be to induce zemindars to take to having their colts castrated.

From what I saw of the purchases made by the Remount officers and the prices paid, I have come to the conclusion that Government should never purchase grey horses as sires. The primary object of the large expenditure on horse-breeding operations is presumably to enable Government to obtain suitable remounts for the army. I notice that many Remount officers absolutely refuse to purchase grey or white horses, whilst others purchase them only at a price considerably lower than they are prepared to pay for a horse of another colour of the same stamp hence I consider that in supplying grey or white stallions Government is doing an injustice to its own interests as well as to those of the breeders.

181. This question is now receiving the attention of Government. I quite agree with the remarks of the Deputy Commissioner. If it is decided that grey horses are not to find a place in the ranks of our Native Cavalry, then we must refrain from purchasing grey stallions. Not only shall we lose many a good Arab sire by so doing, but the Native Cavalry will lose some of the very best horses that the country can produce.

182. Of the 33 horses previously mentioned as having been purchased as remounts, 7 were bought by the Remount Agent. Two of the officers of the Native Cavalry attending report as follows :—

Better and greater number than 1892, but is still a small fair, though prospects are improving.

183. I feel certain that if the horse-breeding industry of Hansi and Hissar is carefully fostered for a few years, we shall obtain a large number of remounts from this tract of country, containing, as it does, such good pasturage. That the people are commencing to take an interest in the matter is clearly shown by the Deputy Commissioner's report and also from the fact that 54 mares were branded at the show.

184. I can only hope that successive Deputy Commissioners will take the same warm interest in the matter as has been done by Mr. P. Thompson, to whom the thanks of the Civil Veterinary Department are due for the manner in which he has assisted in the development of this show.

Jallalabad Horse Show.

185. This show was held from 16th to 18th January 1894, and as being one of the most promising horse shows and markets in Northern India, I feel compelled to furnish lengthened extracts from reports received from Rai Maya Dass, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Ferozepore, and from the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab.

The former states :—

That 5,954 horses, etc., were present against 3,970 last year. Of these the large number of 2,334 belonged to breeders; also that 121 competed for prizes against 81 in 1893.

186. From the report I gather that in this district zemindars only exhibit such animals that they consider likely to obtain prizes or commendation. The Extra-Assistant Commissioner proceeds to state—

Class I—Branded mares in foal by Government stallions.—Sixty were exhibited, of which number 17 were selected for competition, and of the latter 11 received prizes. The number of prizes provided for this class (the most important one) was only 5, and therefore the competition was too keen. However, the Judging Committee revised (under the rules) the prizes and their amounts to enable a large number of animals to come in for competition.

Class I-(b)—Branded mares with foal at foot.—Forty were exhibited against 18 last year.

Class II—Branded fillies.—Twenty-two competed against 18 last year.

Class III—Fillies out of branded mares.—Showed a falling off of 4 when compared with last year.

This is accounted for by the Extra-Assistant Commissioner as follows :—

The reason for the decrease appears to be that a larger number of horse-dealers came to the fair and purchased young stock before the show began A proof of this is to be found in the enhanced income from fees.

187. This, taken in conjunction with the following extract from the report by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, goes to prove that this will be one of the most important centres of horse-breeding in India. That officer states :—

The greatest interest in horse-breeding and the show generally was evinced by the zemindars attending. Most of the classes filled well. Animals competing generally were in very good condition, while the number of mares brought up for branding was very encouraging.

One hundred and fifty mares came up, of which 101 were branded including 26 belonging to the Mamdot Estate. Twenty-three were by Government stallions; 8 by stallions, the property of Mamdot Stud Besides many others by Government stallions came up without their certificates. Most of those selected were young roomy mares in many cases with plenty of bone.

Several fillies were branded, varying in age from one year upwards. All these were by Government or Mamdot Stud stallions.

While at Jellalabad I inspected 90 brood mares, fillies and young stock belonging to the Mamdot Estate, many of which are sure to do great credit to the Manager of the Stud.

188. I am well acquainted with the mares of the Ferozepore District. They are, generally speaking, big, roomy mares with good bone. It only requires the interest which now appears to have been infused into the district to ensure in time one of the finest breeds of horses in Northern India.

189. The example set by the management of the Mamdot Estate is one worthy to be followed by other estates.

190. There are two points connected with this show that are not as encouraging as the rest. I allude to—

(*a*) *Mule-breeding.*—This year only 12 were exhibited against 25 last year. With reference to this the Extra-Assistant Commissioner reports :—

Mule-breeding seems to be in its infancy (as regards quality) in this district. I mean to say that while there is a good number to be found in the district, there are but few that suit for Government purposes and therefore hardly any are purchased, and thus few mules of quality are brought to the show. It may also be remarked that this horse fair is mainly a show for brood-mares and fillies; nevertheless, a valuable donkey stallion has just been purchased by the Mamdot Estate to encourage mule-breeding in this part of the district, and it is to be hoped that better results will follow.

I trust that this hope will be realized, as there are a large number of good mares well suited for mule-breeding in the Ferozepore District.

(*b*) *Geldings.*—The number exhibited was but 5 against 11 last year. The Extra-Assistant Commissioner states with reference to this point :—

The reason for this decrease seems to be that people are not yet quite willing to geld their animals, and the dealers buy the few that can be had wherever and whenever they can

get them. Now that the salutries are promised by the District Board a reward of 8 annas per horse that is castrated by them individually, it is to be hoped that more geldings may be seen at the next horse fair.

191. Nine head of stock were purchased by the Remount Agent and one was bought for Native Cavalry. One mule was obtained for Government and 37 were bought by dealers. The Remount Agent states with reference to this show :—

The fair promises to be one of the best in the Punjab and competition appears keen. The Mamdot Estate have a good collection of young stock, which will prove of great assistance to the Remount Department. I understand that this Estate has 90 head of stock already and about 90 more brood-mares are expected to be brought on the strength of the farm. The young stock being brought up on the liberty system, promise well.

Jhang Horse Show.

192. This show was held on 19th and 20th March 1894 and cannot be said to have been much better than the show held in 1893.

193. The Deputy Commissioner reports as follows :

The total number of animals attending the show was 869 as compared with 836 last year, giving an increase of 33. The increase, though a small one, is indicative of the popularity of the show year by year amongst the zemindars, as the number is rising each year in spite of the decrease of prizes from the Imperial grant.

194. My predecessor, in his review of this show held last year, points out that it has failed to develop as others have done, and that since Colonel Harcourt was Deputy Commissioner of the district it has been on the wane. He, however, recommended the allotment of Rs. 250 for prizes from the Imperial grant, as he considered that the present Deputy Commissioner is very anxious to foster and encourage the horse and mule-breeding industries of this district.

195. Having attended this show myself some years ago, I am convinced that the mares are second to none in the Punjab, but there appears to be great apathy existing amongst the people. I would have recommended the abolition of this show and the allotment of prizes from the Imperial grant to other more deserving districts, had it not been for the following report received from the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North Punjab, and for other reasons which will be given hereafter.

196. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North Punjab, states :—

Taking into consideration that this district has not been travelled by an officer of my Department for some years, I think it advisable that the show be held again next year with the same amount of money given as prizes.

197. This officer will be directed to visit each tehsil during the coming cold weather, and I trust that this will have the effect of removing the apathy which now exists. Should this result be obtained, I shall be glad to recommend an increase of money to be allotted as prizes, but if, on the contrary, the next horse show proves no better than its immediate predecessors, I shall feel constrained to recommend its abolition.

198. The other healthy signs connected with this show, alluded to above, are—

(*a*) that more "branded mares served by Government stallions," more "mares with foal at foot," and more "branded fillies" were exhibited ;

(*b*) that the total exhibits rose from 118 last year to 163 on this occasion ;

(*c*) that the branded mares are reported to be of excellent quality ;

(*d*) that 47 mares were presented at the show for branding, of which 24 were branded ;

(*e*) that 4 remounts were purchased this year, whilst none were obtainable last year.

199. Taking the above facts into consideration, I sincerely trust that with the aid of the Deputy Commissioner, who appears to be greatly interested in the matter, and by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North Punjab, devoting as much time as possible to the district, we may next year be able to show a much better result.

200. The officer who purchased for Native Cavalry at this show reports as follows :—

Very few horses available for Native Cavalry. Owners most independent. It was only through the assistance of the Deputy Commissioner that I was enabled to buy what I did.

Karnal Horse Show.

201. This show was held from 6th to 9th February 1894, and with reference to the dates on which it was held complaints were made by the Deputy Commissioner, who reports as follows :—

The show at the fair ground does not exhibit the real resources of the district. Men will not bring mares and young stock to stand out in the cold and wet, which has been our lot for the past two years, in the beginning of February. The date of the fair should be altered to the end of February or beginning of March.

202. The Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab, in his forwarding letter draws especial attention to this fact; but when it is borne in mind that 7 fairs are held in the North-Western Provinces, 16 in the Punjab, 1 in Rajputana, 1 in Tirhoot and 2 in Baluchistan, making a total of 27, it will be seen how impossible it is to suit the convenience of each district. All Deputy Commissioners appear anxious to hold their shows or fairs either in March or early in April, and these months must be reserved, if possible, for the most northern districts, where the weather is more severe than it is farther south.

203. Both the actual number present and the number exhibited show an increase over last year. The former rose from 447 to 727, whilst the latter showed an increase of 151. This is encouraging, besides which the Deputy Commissioner in his report states :—

On the whole the Karnal Fair is one which promises well for the future. Year by year the number of branded mares increases.

204. At this show 83 mares were branded by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab, many of which were by Government stallions.

205. One remount, a gelding of 3 years of age, was purchased by the Remount Agent.

206. The prizes were given away on 9th February by the Deputy Commissioner, who addressed the Native gentlemen and zemindars in Darbar.

207. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab, concludes his report as follows :—

There are at present 6 Imperial stallions and it is proposed to send another, a Norfolk Trotter, to Kaithal.

With Mr. Agnew as Deputy Commissioner in the district, I have every reason to believe that this show will increase to justify its establishment in 1888.

Lahore Horse Show.

208. This show was held on 29th, 30th and 31st March 1894, and appears to have been on a par with that held last year; for whilst the total number of horses that attended rose from 693 to 770, the number that competed for prizes fell from 234 to 227. Again the dealers' class was larger than that brought by the breeders, which is not a healthy sign in a district.

209. The Deputy Commissioner in his report says :—

The show continues to advance in quality, but the complaint has to be repeated that the best of the young stock is bought up by the dealers and the show is thus shorn of much of its lustre.

210. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North Punjab, also reports that there was a considerable falling off in the number of young stock exhibited. This is no doubt due to the fact that the Lahore dealers thoroughly scour this district before the show.

211. No remedy can be suggested, except that of gradually educating the breeders to the fact that they will obtain much better prices if they will only

wait for the show; but to do this we must be able to ensure the presence of the Remount Agent.

212. The brood-mares are thus reported on by the Deputy Commissioner and the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North Punjab :—

Among the brood-mares.

Says the former officer :—

There were some that showed much quality, most of them being the produce of Government stallions.

213. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North Punjab, says :—

The branded mares were a good lot, showing great quality.

214. With such mares in the district, it is only feasible to suppose that the young stock is excellent and it is a great pity that it falls into the hands of dealers. Still no doubt very many of these horses ultimately find their way into the ranks.

215. Thirty geldings competed, of which 20 were awarded prizes. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North Punjab, reports this class as very creditable; all the prize winners were by Government stallions.

216. The Deputy Commissioner reports that only 4 remounts were purchased, and adds :—

I regret that for two of the remounts purchased no statement has been received from the purchasing officer.

217. This complaint is so general from all the shows that I would recommend that some stringent orders be issued on the subject. If reliable statistics are to be furnished we must be supplied with these returns; besides which, if officers fail to submit them, we also lose their opinions as to the quality, etc., of stock, and their suggestions for any improvement.

218. I will suggest in a separate letter that it will be the duty of every Remount officer attending a show to register his name with the Secretary, who would then supply him with the necessary form, and that it should be incumbent on the purchasing officer to return the same, duly completed, before he leaves the show. Especially is this want felt with officers of the Imperial Service Troops when purchasing at shows; it being at times impossible to obtain the returns from them.

Multan Horse Show.

219. This show was held on 26th and 27th February 1894; and although it is favorably reported on by the Deputy Commissioner and Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab, still I must candidly confess that from my experience of the resources of this district in the years 1880 to 1883, I am disappointed. This promised to be one of the best districts in the Punjab, but at present it can only be placed amongst the second-class districts.

220. It is true that the number increased from 782 to 904, and that the number competing rose from 261 to 348; still I feel that this number does not in any way represent the horse resources of the district.

221. The Deputy Commissioner in his report states :—

The grant from Government for prizes was reduced from Rs. 1,800 to Rs. 1,500. There are signs that the interest in horse-breeding is reviving in this and the Muzaffargarh District, and I shall be sorry if the grant is still further reduced, as the industry, though flourishing, needs considerable encouragement.

222. When it is taken into consideration that Bannu with 799 competing and Dera Ismail Khan with 468, against 348 in Multan, only receive Rs. 500 each from Imperial Funds, I feel that the allotment of Rs. 1,500 is beyond the merits of the Multan District. Still I do not propose making any reduction during the coming year, but shall feel compelled to do so if the next show does not far exceed the present one.

223. The Deputy Commissioner further states :—

Several horse-breeders represented to the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, their desire to have a thoroughbred English stallion in place of the 3 Norfolk Trotter stallions that we have here. As I stated in my last year's report, the Norfolk Trotter is not popular in Multan; his progeny is, as a rule, loosely put together and neither has the bone nor the power which one sees in the sire.

224. The supply of thoroughbred English and Arab stallions to all districts where a large strain of Norfolk Trotter blood is proved to have existed will be enjoined on all the Superintendents, Civil Veterinary Department. This will, however, have to take place gradually, owing to the few thoroughbreds at my disposal.

225. Three remounts were bought by the Remount Agent and 6 were purchased for Native Cavalry. This is a poor result.

226. Rupees 100 had been allotted to this district as prizes for horse runs, but only Rs. 50 were awarded. The reasons given by the Deputy Commissioner were as follows :—

Only Rs. 50 of the Rs. 100 sanctioned, was awarded as a prize for maintaining a horse run, to Pirzada Ghulam Rassul Butta. There were three other runs in the district, but one of these is too small to deserve the name, and in the two others wheat is cultivated. The advantages of turning their young stock loose in paddocks have often been explained to horse owners, and in reminding them of this this year, I announced that the Rs. 100 would be sanctioned for distribution by the Horse-Breeding Department as in previous years.

227. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab, states :—

There is only one District Board stallion in Multan at present, for whose services a fee of Rs. 3 is charged at the time of covering. Up to the present he has only covered 25 mares.

228. The policy of charging such a high fee, or in fact any at all, in a district requiring encouragement, is to my mind most questionable.

Four bridles were distributed to—

Chand of Jalalabad.
Ghulam Nabi of Mara.
Noor Mahomed of Hawaili Nasir Khan.
Shah Nawaz Shah of Solgi.

Rawal Pindi Horse Fair.

229. This fair was held from 2nd to 4th April 1894, having been postponed since February last owing to heavy rain. Here again dates appear to have been fixed that were unsuitable, and there is no doubt that the later dates must be reserved for the northern districts of the Punjab.

230. A strong and representative committee, composed as under, assembled to judge the animals presented for competition of prizes :—

President :

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. E. MONEY,
9th Bengal Lancers.

Members :

MAJOR J. A. COXHEAD, Royal Horse Artillery.
„ C. A. ANDERSON, Royal Artillery.
„ J. C. SHIRRES, No. 8 Mountain Battery, R.A.
VETERINARY-LIEUTENANT J. LOUGHLIN, Army Veterinary Department.

231. I extract the following remarks from their report :—

Horses	...	366
Mules	...	100
Donkeys	...	40
Total	...	506

The Committee inspected 506 animals as per margin, and are of opinion that the show was an exceedingly good one. They particularly wish to record that there was a very marked absence of unsoundness among the animals exhibited.

The Committee wish to suggest that it would, in their opinion, be desirable to introduce some more stallions other than the Norfolk Trotter.

232. The Deputy Commissioner on this point says :—

I agree with Colonel Money in thinking that some more stallions, other than Norfolk Trotters, should be introduced into this district. The zemindars would be glad to have a few more English thoroughbreds, Arabs, and Australians to breed from, and I am sure the result would be satisfactory in every sense.

As I have before stated in my reviews of former Shows, I shall endeavour to comply with their wishes.

233. The Committee also state :—

On this occasion nearly all the owners in the remount class for Native Cavalry and Police were unable to personally come forward with their animals for prizes, as the horses had been sold and in most cases, taken away before the distribution of prizes on the day following the termination of the judging. In order to rectify this, the Committee recommend that Rule I

be altered so as to admit of either owner or purchaser receiving the prize. Even if the owner does not himself receive the prize he will indirectly benefit, as buyers would probably offer more for a likely prize-winner.

234. With this I cannot agree. It is not the intention of Government to award prizes with a view of lowering the price of remounts bought at shows, which would be the case if the prizes were awarded to the purchaser. There is no necessity for the horse to be present at the distribution of prizes, although it is desirable that he should be. Still, if present at the time the class for remounts is judged, the owner should be allowed to compete and thus be enabled to derive the full benefit of having produced a good remount for sale.

235. There was both an increase in the number attending, *viz.*, from 1,898 in 1893 to 2,228 on this occasion; as well as in the number which competed for prizes, 406 having been exhibited against 271 last year.

236. The general remarks of the Committee on the various classes proves the quality to have been quite up to the average.

237. Forty remounts were purchased by the Remount officer, and 22 were bought for Native Cavalry.

238. Taken as a whole, the remounts purchased at this fair were not well reported upon.

239. The purchasing officer, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, reports as follows:—

Not by any means a good batch; heavy bodies and light bone below the knee being their chief characteristics. The Norfolk Trotter blood does not seem to produce such good remounts as the thoroughbred English and Arab used to do.

240. The Remount Agent also reports:—

Horses not equal to stock at other first-class fairs visited by me during last season.

241. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North Punjab, reports as follows:—

This year Rs. 250 were given away as rewards to nine zemindars for keeping good large horse runs. I would here recommend that the same amount be given another year. I consider the greatest encouragement should be given to owners of such runs, not only with a view of keeping them up, but also to encourage other zemindars to start similar runs.

During the three days I attended the fair I was able to brand 29 mares, nearly all of which were not only by Government stallions, but also their dams showed crosses of English blood.

242. He concludes his report as follows:—

The thanks of this Department are due to Veterinary Lieutenant Loughlin, Army Veterinary Department, for the indefatigable way he worked on the Judging Committee.

243. It is a matter of great satisfaction to me to know that this officer is to be appointed to a horse-breeding district where his well-known energy will prove of value.

Shahpur Horse show.

244. This show was held on 5th, 6th and 7th March 1894; and although there was some falling off in the numbers, still the general concensus of opinion is that the quality of all exhibits was excellent.

245. The total number that attended was 1,333 against 1,544, whilst the number that competed for prizes fell from 495 to 383. This is accounted for by the bad weather which prevailed shortly before the show was held, and also to the fact that, owing to a flood in the river Jhelum at the time of the fair, the owners of stock in the Kushab Tehsil were unable to cross.

246. I have for many years been convinced that this district is one of the best horse-breeding centres of Northern India, and certainly the reports received confirm the opinion.

247. The Deputy Commissioner says in his report:—

The Remount officers seemed well pleased with their bargains and were struck with the excellent quality of the brood-mares and foals exhibited.

248. This officer concludes his report by saying:—

The horse show has shewn that the Shahpur District has kept up the reputation of being one of the best horse-breeding districts in the Punjab.

249. This is fully borne out by the fact that 115 brood-mares and 33 branded fillies competed for prizes.

250. There was a good show of mules, of which 65 were exhibited. The Judging Committee reports them to have been well cared for. There were, however, very few up to the standard of mountain artillery. Three, however, were bought for this purpose at an average of Rs. 273.

251. Thirteen remounts were purchased by the Remount officer and 15 for Native Cavalry.

252. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North Punjab, remarks with reference to the brood-mares:—

The majority of these were big-boned, roomy mares by Norfolk Trotters, which should certainly now be put to thoroughbred English or Arabs. Of course there were several mares wanting in substance which it would be advisable to mate with Norfolk Trotters. I have now stationed in the district 4 thoroughbred English, 2 Arabs, one countrybred, and 2 Trotters: if these horses are allowed to remain for a few years, I think the quality of the stock will gradually be improved.

Sialkot Horse Show.

253. This show was held from 24th February to 3rd March 1894; and as, in nearly every case, the Deputy Commissioner complains of the dates on which it was held, asking that it should in future be held towards the end of March. Every district asks the same, and I need not point out that if their requests were acceded to, the results would be disastrous, not only to the breeders, but also to the service, as it would limit the number of fairs which could be attended by the Remount officers. I shall endeavour to induce some of the districts to hold their shows in November and December.

254. The numbers of animals present rose from 318 to 358, whilst 14 more competed for prizes than in 1893.

255. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North Punjab, reports as follows:—

I was able to brand 11 useful animals during the three days I remained in Sialkot—one filly by Brocken, Thorough bred English, is quite the best animal I have ever branded. It is pleasing to note that 6 out of the 11 animals branded were by Government stallions, *viz.*, 1 thorough bred English, 4 Norfolk Trotters, and one Arab.

256. This is at present a small show, but evidently there is good material in the district which leads me to think that with a little encouragement it will develop.

Umballa Horse Show.

257. This show was held from 12th to 15th February 1894 and compares very unfavorably with that of 1893.

258. The numbers that attended fell from 974 to 465, whilst only 163 competed against 211 in the previous year.

259. The Deputy Commissioner accounts for the falling off as follows:—

(1) That the horses and mares of a very large number of zemindars in the district were on Khawid.

(2) Uncertain weather. The date which we had asked the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, to fix was one about the middle of March, but we were asked to agree to a date in February.

260. He further adds:—

The fair is as yet in its infancy and people require to be pushed to make them bring their animals to the fair. There is a very large number of young stock in the district, and if all these could be got into the fair, plenty of remounts could be purchased. High prices were given for remounts this year, and it is hoped that this will tempt zemindars to bring their young stock into future fairs instead of disposing of them to dealers.

261. I can only express a hope that this will be realised. I would greatly regret to find that the good work performed by Mr. Gladstone, the late Deputy Commissioner, was thrown away. It requires much encouragement, but with this, Umballa should develop into a 1st-class horse-breeding district.

262. It possesses more District Board and Court of Wards' stallions than any other in the Punjab, and with the help of these we should in a few years obtain a large number of mares fit to be served by the Imperial stallions.

263. I regret to find that on the subject of District Board stallions the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab, reports that several of them had been allowed to cover 120 to 140 mares; this must lead to the deterioration of the stallion and to disappointment on the part of the breeders, as one stallion cannot fill this large number of mares.

264. Six head of young stock were purchased by the Remount officer, 16 mares were branded at the show, and 4 bridles were given to deserving zemindars.

RAJPUTANA.

Pokhur Horse Fair.

265. This fair was held from 19th to 23rd November 1893, and, compared with other years, proved a success so far as numbers are concerned; thus, 1,152 horses, etc., attended against 672 in 1893. Seven hundred and ten were sold as against 516 last year. Of the total that attended, 505 were mares and fillies, and again of these, 473 came from the Meywar District; but the Principal, Ajmere Veterinary School, reports them as very disappointing both as regards quality and utility, there being few amongst them that could be considered suitable for either Native or British Cavalry.

Still, at the same time, with such a large number of mares available, I think something might be done to foster horse-breeding in this district.

266. At present there is one Imperial stallion at Deoli in Rajputana, and it is contemplated sending another to Ajmere.

I purpose addressing Government on this subject under a separate letter.

TIRHOOT.

Sonepore Horse Fair.

267. This fair was held in November 1893 and elicits but slight mention as far as horse-breeding is concerned.

268. The Chairman of the District Board says that the Police report the total number of horses present at 6,625, all under 14 hands, and that of this number 6,425 belonged to dealers and 200 to breeders. These figures are, however, not to be relied upon.

269. Of this large number, only 247 competed for prizes, of which 90 were selected for examination.

270. Sixty-eight remounts were purchased by Native Cavalry and Police, but no report showing the quality of the stock bought has been received. There can, however, be but little doubt that the majority came from our breeding centres in the North-Western Provinces and Punjab.

BENGAL.

Kalimpong Fair.

271. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal, reports as follows :—

The Kalimpong Fair was held on the 28th and 29th November 1893. In my last year's report I mentioned that probably Kalimpong would take a good centre for the purchase of mules for Government, and that if the dealers were convinced that Government would purchase, no doubt the mules would be forthcoming. I interested the Revd. G. H. Graham, the head of the Scotch Mission in this matter, and he had circulars printed in the Vernacular and issued freely. The result of this energy has been quite satisfactory.

A new market has now been opened up, which, if properly worked, ought to supply a want much felt by the Transport Department in Bengal. The circulation of the notices proved a complete success; for where ten mules of an inferior stamp were collected in this mela in 1892, 158 were brought this year. Of these 100 were purchased for the Transport at an average price of Rs. 143, and among them were some quite up to the standard required for artillery purposes.

As a whole they were of a good, useful, level stamp with plenty of bone and roomy framework. The feet and legs were remarkably good, the loins broad and powerful, and the depth of girth very noticeable. The girth measurement of some of the mules made as much as 64, and one reached 66 inches. This is remarkably good for animals standing on an average 13 hands 1 inch high, more particularly in this instance, as they were all in poor but hard condition, and probably had seldom tasted the luxury of grain.

All these mules are probably bred in China, and are brought through Tibet into the Darjeeling District with merchandise, and if the purchase-money is paid down to the individual owners in hard cash, and without the trouble of having to cash cheques, a ready and good supply will meet the ordinary demand for this animal.

272. Having, when on inspection duty at Jalapahar, had an opportunity of inspecting these mules, I can endorse Veterinary-Captain Gunn's opinion; these mules are of a particularly sturdy stamp, well suited for tranport purposes.

BALUCHISTAN.

273. This is the fifth show that has been held at Quetta, and this year it took place on 3rd and 4th October 1893. **Quetta Horse Show.**

274. As being the centre at which northern horses are assembled, it must be looked upon as one of the greatest importance.

275. In addition to this, I am pleased to find 323 brood-mares and fillies competed for prizes, showing that Baluchistan will develop under proper care into one of our best breeding grounds.

276. The Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin, reports on both these classes as follows :—

Brood-mares.—A numerous and superior class, many showing great quality. These mares were all in good condition and their owners take more care of them than they used to do.

Fillies.—The 2 and 3 year old classes were very good, showing breeding and quality. The 2 year old fillies were considerably better than the 3 years old. The 4-years old were bad with three exceptions.

277. This last paragraph bears out the advantages to be derived from the purchase of young stock. My experience has always been that the older young stock get, the worse it is when in the hands of the breeders.

278. Castration appears to be making great headway in Baluchistan, 42 having competed for prizes. The largest class, *viz.*, the 2-years old, is reported as "well-grown and well-developed."

279. A large number of remounts was purchased, *viz.* 182, of which 29 were the produce of Government sires.

These may be looked upon as home-breds, and the number purchased compares favorably with other shows. The total of 182 was made up as follows :—

Army Remount Department	18
Punjab Cavalry	14
Bengal "	60
Bombay "	86
Police	4
Total ...	182

280. The Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta, in his report states :—

The show was an extremely good one and at the same time a most unsatisfactory one.

It was good in so much as the condition and numbers of the brood-mares and young stock were concerned.

It was most satisfactory from the seller's point of view. Nearly every sound horse of a marketable age was sold for a price far higher than the owner anticipated.

But the success of the show was marred by the fact that before the fair commenced, and before many of the buyers had arrived, the best horses had been sold, put on the train and taken out of the district.

The large Punjab dealers received intimation as soon as the horses reached Pishin from Herat. They at once came up, visited the villages where the horses were standing, and concluded their purchases many days before the fair was advertised to commence.

The result of this must be that if this procedure on the part of the dealers and such Remount officers as forestalled the fair continues, the future of the fair will be doomed.

This matter has been thoroughly discussed with the importers. They clearly see the danger ahead of them, and have themselves suggested that an order should be issued prohibiting the sale of imported horses until ten days before the fair is advertised to commence.

He concludes by saying :—

The Committee can only reiterate that, unless an order to this effect is issued, the fate of the Quetta Show, as regards northern horses, is sealed.

281. With this suggestion, the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan differs, and on this subject states :—

I cannot agree with the Committee in thinking it necessary to put any restriction on the free sale of horses by confining the sales to certain dates, and am of opinion that the remedy proposed would be worse than the disease, and that if enforced it would certainly ruin the fair. All that seems necessary is a little combination amongst Cavalry officers and a mutual trust in each other's *bonâ fides* and powers of judging horses.

282. The Agent to the Governor-General then proceeds to suggest that an officer stationed at Chaman, or one from the Native Cavalry regiment stationed at Quetta, might be deputed to Chaman for, say, 15 days before the annual horse show commenced, and that this officer, having made himself acquainted with the requirements of each regiment, should then purchase for all regiments requiring remounts.

283. The Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, however, states with reference to this proposal :—

This proposal, I am to remark, is practically one for the reintroduction of the old Remount Purchasing Committee system which has been tried unsuccessfully by the Military authorities; and although this system is very good theoretically, the Government of India are convinced, from past experience, that it will not work in practice.

He further adds :—

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will be requested to inform officers commanding Native Cavalry regiments that the dealers forestalled their Remount officers last year by purchasing at Pishin, and to suggest to them the advisability of trying to be first in the market in future.

284. I certainly think that this is the only solution of the question—the most enterprising will be sure to succeed. The same argument would apply to nearly every show held. *Dalals* are posted some miles out on roads leading to the place at which shows are held, and endeavour to buy before the horses are brought in.

285. I doubt, however, if the Punjab dealers are in a position to give as good prices as the Remount officers do; and I think that if the various Native Cavalry regiments that propose to send purchasing officers to Quetta were annually to acquaint the Political Agent with their intention, notices could then be sent to the importers, informing them of the fact that so many regiments would be represented at the horse show. This would, I feel certain, induce many to hold out for better prices with the dealers.

A few such checks would in time, I think, deter the latter from proceeding to Pishin with a view of forestalling the Remount officers.

286. With reference to the Committee's remark above quoted, that unless an order preventing the sale of horses ten days before the show is issued, the fate of the Quetta Show is sealed, I would point out that one of its primary objects is that of fostering the horse-breeding industry of Baluchistan. This, I think, should not be lost sight of. Already I have shown that 323 brood-mares and fillies were exhibited, and that 29 remounts purchased were the produce of Government sires.

287. There appears, from the various reports received, great danger that this important point will be overshadowed by the question of the northern horse trade.

Sibi Horse Show.

288. This show was held from 9th to 14th February 1894; and although the actual numbers competing fell from 1,232 in 1893 to 1,196 on this occasion, still the show may be said to have been more successful than its predecessor, 121 remounts having been purchased against 98 last year.

289. The Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali, reports the brood-mares as "a very good class, the mares increasing in size and substance yearly. The class averaged 15 hands in height;" and with reference to the young stock, he says :—

A very excellent class; all the youngsters exhibited, with one or two exceptions, showed great promise, well done, and well grown.

290. Fifty-one geldings were exhibited, and on this point the Deputy Commissioner reports as follows :—

A vast improvement on last year; nevertheless, gelding is not sufficiently carried out as there were a great many entire colts at the show. Prompt measures should be taken to get these castrated, and at least two, if not more, salutris are required in the Agency.

The number of colts castrated during the year was 72; next year it is hoped a larger number will be done, but considerable want is felt for a special salutri for the district.

291. One hundred and thirty-seven mares were branded at the show.

292. Of the 121 remounts previously reported to have been purchased—

25	were bought by	Punjab Cavalry.	
28	" "	" Bengal	"
47	" "	" Remount Department.	
6	" "	" Bombay Cavalry.	
18	" "	" Zhob Levies.	
121			

293. Taken as a whole, the Sibi Horse Show must be considered as a success and as one of much promise.

Bombay Presidency.

294. This show commenced on 27th September 1893. The number of animals exhibited exceeded that of last year by 65, the numbers being respectively 320 and 225. The quality of the stock is reported as excellent. **Poona Horse Show.**

295. Mule-breeding has been commenced in this district.

296. The Remount Agent was able to obtain 13 head of young stock.

297. It has been decided to hold the Deccan Horse Show at Ahmednagar two years in succession.

298. No show has been held here since 1890. During that year 1,190 animals were exhibited against 374 on this occasion. **Rajkot Horse Show.**

299. In point of quality as well as of numbers this show is reported as a failure.

300. This show commenced on 8th January 1894. **Shikarpur Horse Show.**

301. Nine hundred and sixty-two animals were exhibited against 872 last year. The noticeable feature of this show is reported to have been the total absence of inferior animals of any sort.

302. Brood-mares and geldings were good, the latter showing a marked improvement. Mules very good: at least 20 are said to have been fit for mountain batteries.

303. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay, reports as follows :—

The Chief Commissariat Officer, Quetta Division, only purchased 4 mules out of a class of 77 at an average price of Rs. 145. This officer states "that it was quite impossible to buy mules as a maximum price given by Government would not tempt these men to sell."

It is to be regretted that more mules are not purchased at these shows, as there are already ardent signs of the decay of this industry in Sind.

304. *Remounts.*—Sixteen head of stock were bought for the rearing depôt, and 171 remounts were purchased.

305. This show commenced on 29th January 1894, and the number of animals was 601, or 263 more than the number (338) exhibited last year. **Nowshehro Horse Show.**

306. The brood-stock is well reported on.

307. *Mules.*—With reference to this class, the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, reports as follows:—

A fair class; a few very good. A few Punjabi dealers were present buying young mules with a view of selling to Buniahs, who, I am told, often give as much as Rs. 180 to 200 for a mule 18 months old.

Cutch Horse Show.

308. This show commenced on 6th February 1894: total number exhibited was 186 or 33 more than at the show held in 1891.

309. The Superintendent, Remount Rearing Depôt, attended the show and bought three head of young stock by Government sires. He hopes to obtain 15 to 20 next year.

Ahmedabad Horse Show.

310. This show had to be abandoned this year owing to an outbreak of anthrax in the district, which, I regret to say, resulted in the loss of some of the best brood-mares.

Bhavnagar Horse Show.

311. This show commenced on 20th March 1894. The total number exhibited was 419 against 290 in 1891, the date of last show held.

312. The mares are reported light in bone, the young stock poor, except some of the fillies exhibited by the Darbar.

313. Mule-breeding has been started in this State.

314. With reference to the stallions employed in this State, the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, reports as follows:—

Several country-bred stallions were exhibited, which in the opinion of the judges were unsuitable. The Darbar stallions on the contrary were very good.

315. At this show the Remount Agent was able to purchase a few head of young stock. This is, I believe, the first occasion on which the Kathiawar Chiefs have been known to sell their young stock, and I sincerely trust that the system will extend.

Summary.

316. The total number of animals present at the various horse fairs and shows, during the year under review was as follows (*vide* Table XV, page xl):—

	1893-94.	1892-93.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	27,636	21,129
Punjab	26,260	20,959
Rajputana	1,152	672
Tirhoot	6,625	12,113
Baluchistan	2,054	1,958
Bombay	3,544	3,350

giving a total of 67,271 against 60,426 last year. The increase is satisfactory.

317. The number competing for prizes shows even a more satisfactory increase, the number being as follows:—

	1893.	1894.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	1,246	1,734
Punjab	3,506	4,941
Rajputana	...	12
Tirhoot	245	247
Baluchistan	1,542	1,546
Bombay	3,350	3,544
Total ...	9,889	12,024

318. The great increase of over 1,400 in the Punjab is a noticeable feature, showing the interest taken in the shows. If we further consider the number of stock, the property of breeders, we find the following were present :—

North-Western Provinces and Oudh	3,024
Punjab	12,343
Tirhoot	200
Baluchistan	594
Bombay	2,101
Total	18,262

out of which total it will be seen that the number present in the Punjab was 12,343. In fact, if we carefully consider the above statistics, they go far to prove that the Punjab may be looked upon as the main centre of horse-breeding in India.

319. The majority of the fairs have shown an improvement on those held last year; the weather and the time of the year at which some were held interfered with their success; and, with reference to the latter cause, I propose endeavouring next year, by placing myself in communication with the provincial authorities, to obviate the complaints which were made during the past year. Still I feel it will be a matter of difficulty to arrange all the shows so as to suit the various districts without interfering with the purchasing officers.

320. The number of remounts purchased was as follows :—

	1893.	1894.
Army Remount Department	245	402
Native Cavalry	711	805
Police	211	120
Total ...	1,167	1,327

321. The number of remounts purchased during 1893-94 exceeding, as it did, the number obtained last year by 160 must be looked upon as most satisfactory.

322. The following abstract will show the Provinces from which the remounts were obtained :—

North-Western Provinces and Oudh	329
Punjab	417
Rajputana	7
Tirhoot	68
Baluchistan	303
Bombay	203

323. The total number of mules purchased by Government fell from 195 to 178; but in addition to this number, 1,167 were purchased by others, and it is only feasible to suppose that many of these ultimately found their way into Government Transport. The whole of the mules sold, being a total of 1,345, were, with two exceptions, the produce of the Punjab.

324. The Remount Agent and purchasing officers generally expressed their satisfaction with the class of remounts obtainable. In one or two instances the officers buying for Native Cavalry state that they found suitable horses scarce; and the Deputy Commissioners in the districts complain sadly of the number of young stock taken out of their districts by dealers. Although a large number of these ultimately find their way into the ranks of the British

and Native Cavalry, still the question is one which is deserving of most serious consideration, affecting as it does the interests of the breeders to whom we must look for the supply of remounts. The principles that must guide us in future are—

1st.—To recognize the dealer as little as possible in the shows; and with this view I propose recommending for the decision of Government that prizes for remounts be restricted to such as are purchased from breeders.

2nd.—And most important is that of bringing the breeder and purchaser in touch with one another; for, by so doing the former will gradually find that he obtains better prices by selling to Government or Native Cavalry than he does when he sells to the dealer. With this view the various Superintendents, Civil Veterinary Department, will be directed to give every assistance to both breeder and purchaser to become better acquainted with each other.

325. The recommendation made by the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, to the following effect is one worthy of consideration. He says :—

Another matter I would like to draw attention to is the suggestion made by Colonel Clifford, President of the Judging Committee, in his note on last year's fair, and supported by me, *viz.*, that officers be deputed at certain times of the year to horse-breeding centres in the district to purchase stock on behalf of Government (see paragraph 13 (iii) of my Report on last year's fair). Large numbers of young stock are annually purchased at low prices and carried off for sale in Bengal by Bhojpuri dealers, and are, as Colonel Clifford remarks, undoubtedly lost to Government. During the current year no less than 464 stock of all kinds were thus bought up and taken out of the district. This was the number registered on the ferry and bridge at Dera Ghazi Khan, but a large number were probably taken over by other crossings.

This no doubt accounts for the small number of remounts purchased in comparison with the large number of horses in the fair. The dealers had already taken the pick of the horses available for sale in the district.

326. With a little management this could be effected: it only requires the co-operation of the District and Native Cavalry officers to render it successful, and I feel that the scarcity of remounts now complained of by the Native Cavalry would soon vanish. The views of both District officers and Commanding officers of Native Cavalry will be taken on this subject, in order that correct opinions may be formed and thus enable a workable scheme to be put forward.

327. The question of removal of barren mares from the register has been brought forward with a view of enabling them to be sold to Remount officers. Orders will be issued to all Superintendents, Civil Veterinary Department, to exercise great care in order to prevent any mare which is found to be barren from being kept on the register; and I shall propose for the decision of Government that the rule, as it at present stands, *viz.*, that "mares are proved barren when they have not held for three years" should be altered to "mares that have been covered for two consecutive years and that have not held." Further than this I am not prepared to go at present, as the proportion of mares to horses and geldings now bought by Remount officers is already very great.

328. Complaints have again been made this year that purchasing officers remove the remounts bought before the day appointed for the judging of this class. This is greatly to be deprecated, as it deprives the sellers of the prizes to which they would otherwise be entitled. As before stated, it is proposed to reserve these prizes for breeders only, and it is to be hoped that in future Remount officers will give them every opportunity of exhibiting their stock in this class.

Stallions whose produce won prizes.

329. The abstract of Table XVI, page xliv, showing the number of prizes awarded to stock, the produce of different classes of sires, goes far to prove that each class is required; and I need scarcely point out that it will only be by the careful allotment of stallions that the number of suitable remounts will be increased.

330. The half-bred English and Norfolk Trotter, head the list with an average of 5·66. The thoroughbred English come next with 4·33, whilst the

Arabs average 3·12 per sire. Considering that only 63 thoroughbred English stallions were employed against 144 half-bred English, I consider their average most satisfactory.

331. The sum of Rs. 300 was allotted and distributed to owners of runs. Of this amount, Rs. 250 were awarded to nine zemindars in the Rawalpindi District, the average of the runs varying from 5 to 80 acres. In Multan only two runs exist. I regret to find that this system, which is the only one which will ensure the liberty of young stock, has not been extended in other districts.

332. The following summary will show at a glance any improvement or otherwise that has taken place in the shows during the year under review, and to this has been added the prospects of the various districts from a horse-breeding point of view. Such districts as are marked "doubtful" will require careful fostering and the help of the District Officers will be solicited in the matter; for without the latter, horse or mule-breeding is always a matter of difficulty.

Show.	Show of 1893 compared with previous shows.	Horse-breeding prospects of district.
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.	
Aligarh	Equal	Good.
Batesar	Poor	Not a breeding centre.
Bulandshahr	Improving	Excellent.
Etawah	Slight improvement	Hopeful on a small scale.
Hardwar	Poor	Poor.
Meerut	Improving	Very good.
Muzafarnagar	Improving	Satisfactory.
	PUNJAB.	
Amritsar	Improving	Good.
Bannu	Improving	Excellent.
Delhi	No improvement ...	Doubtful.
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	Improving	Very good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	Great improvement ...	Encouraging.
Gujrat	Equal	Good.
Hansi	Improving	Very fair.
Jellalabad	Great improvement ...	Excellent.
Jhang	No improvement ...	Doubtful.
Karnal	Improving	Good.
Lahore	Equal	Encouraging.
Multan	Improving	Doubtful.
Rawalpindi	Equal	Fair.
Shahpur	Improving	Very good.
Sialkot	Equal	Doubtful.
Umballa	Falling off	Doubtful.

Show.	Show of 1893, compared with previous shows.	Horse-breeding prospects of districts.
	RAJPUTANA.	
Pokhur	Slight improvement ...	Prospects at present *nil.*
	BENGAL.	
Sonepore	Equal	*Nil.*
	BALUCHISTAN.	
Quetta	Improving	Excellent.
Sibi	Improving	Good.

333. During 1892-93 the Civil Veterinary Department owe their thanks to many District Officers for the warm interest they have taken in the matter and for their hearty co-operation with its officers.

Summary of Horse Fairs and shows held in the Bombay Presidency.

334. Most satisfactory progress has been made in nearly every show held in Bombay and Sind.

335. The main points to be noticed in the review of the shows held in this presidency are—

Absence of purchasers of mules at Shikarpur, where only 4 were bought for Government at an average of Rs. 145 each.—This taken in conjunction with the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department's report on the Nowshehro show, in which he states that Punjabi dealers bought for sale to Buniahs at Rs. 180 to Rs. 200, proves that many more mules might be obtained if proper arrangements were made for their purchase.

336. I would draw special attention to the remarks contained in his report on the stallions of the Bhavnagar State, showing how necessary it is that Native Chiefs should gradually be induced to avail themselves of the services of officers of this Department. This question will be alluded to again when making general remarks on the Imperial Section of this report.

PART I.—IMPERIAL REPORT.

B.—REVENUE SECTION.

IV.—INSTRUCTION FARM.

B.—REVENUE SECTION.

IV.—INSTRUCTION FARM.

Balance sheet of cultivation operations.

337. Tables XVII and XVII (*a*), *vide* pages lii and liv, are balance sheets showing expenditure incurred in cultivation. The former is that of North-Western Provinces Depôt, which shows a profit of Rs. 2,320-15-1. This profit is entirely derived from sale of produce, which, as will be seen, amounted to Rs. 9,269-13-5; the estimated cost for cultivation of same amounting to Rs. 6,948-14-4, thus showing an estimated profit of Rs. 2,320-15-1 as above noted.

338. This profit is, however, entirely due to the value put on the produce, which should not be called market-rates. The market-rates, prevailing in the Meerut District were far below this, and if the produce were sold at the latter rates, the value of the same would be reduced between Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 4,000.

339. Table XVII (*a*) is the balance sheet of the North Punjab Farm, showing a saving of Rs. 530-1-5. The same remarks apply as to the cultivation in the North-Western Provinces Farm.

340. I would not have alluded to this had the farms sold their produce in the outside market, but as furnishing fodder, etc., for the Imperial stallions, I feel compelled to do so; as the sale of grain-fodder, etc., at these high rates raises the cost of feed and keep at the depôt enormously. This has already been alluded to, and it has been shown that the cost per stallion was, Rs. 73-3-5 for horse and Rs. 59-7-1 for donkey higher in the North-Western Provinces depôt than the average in the various districts, of that Province. I therefore shall endeavour, by working the farm and depôt more in unison with one another, to reduce the cost of cultivation, and in this way I trust that the farm produce will be sold to the Imperial stallions at rates more in accordance with those ruling in the open market.

Return of farm animals.

341. Table XVIII, page lvi, shows the number of farm animals present on 1st April 1893 and remaining on 31st March 1894. The difference is but slight except in horse stallions, the number having been reduced by thirteen.

Casualties.

342. Table XIX, page lvii, shows the number of casualties amongst the farm animals, by which it will be seen that three died and two were destroyed.

Sales.

343. Table XX, page lviii, shows the number of farm animals sold during the year. This will account for the great reduction in the number of horse stallions.

Technical classes held and primers published and distributed.

344. Not having as yet had an opportunity of visiting the Instruction Farms, I deem it advisable to give the reports of the Superintendents, North-Western Provinces and Oudh and North Punjab, *in extenso*.

345. The Superintendent, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, reports as follows:—

Table XVII gives the balance sheet of cultivation operations carried on at the North-Western Provinces depôt during the year under report. The crops raised during the year were (1) dub, (2) lucerne, (3) guinea-grass, (4) impey, (5) buffalo grass, (6) carrots, (7) oats, (8) linseed, (9) Indian corn, (10) barley, (11) gram, (12) clover, (13) sugarcane.

Dub grass.

The area under grass during the year produced satisfactory results. Nearly the whole of it grows dub. So that 95 per cent. of the outturn, both green and dry, is composed of that excellent fodder. Three thousand six hundred and sixty-one maunds were fed off green, while 2,592 were made into excellent hay. As such hay is unobtainable in the market, we can get no *nirric* for it. Hence we are obliged to calculate its value as if it were ordinary dry grass. Considering it is carefully cared and cut when in excellent condition, while the ordinary dry grass is allowed to stand till it has seeded, becomes fibrous, and lost all its nutritious properties, it is unfair to the farm to put the two at the same valuation. Add to this that a large proportion of it is composed of *dub*, *kans* and other rubbish, and from being frequently put up wet, or allowed to become damp from careless stacking, it is often mouldy and quite unfit for consumption. Our oaten straw and a certain amount of hay we had from the year before have rendered us independent of the Remount Department for some months past, from whom till now we have obtained our dry grass. With the stock we have in hand, we have more than sufficient to feed every animal—Imperial

and Provincial horses, ponies, donkeys, farm and young stock—for 1894-95. We are to take over next year the Hapur encamping ground. A third of its area will be ploughed up; and anjana, jurga, kewai, dub, etc., sown. This should give us a fair outturn of hay even the first season, and if persevered in will after a very few years show excellent results. Supplemented by this extra area our grass-supply will suffice to enable us to do away with the grass contract for the daily supply of green grass, as well as to make all our own hay. The contract system is very unsatisfactory. Not only are we unable to reckon on a daily supply equal to our requirements, but the stuff brought is often very bad; and as it may be *cheeled* from places tainted with anthrax, surra, and other diseases of a bacterial or parasitical nature, we run the continual risk of introducing some deadly epizootic amongst our valuable stallions.

Lucerne. The outturn of this fodder was also successful; 2,600 maunds being obtained from something under an area of 3½ acres. Here again I may observe that valuing our lucerne at bazaar rates is not just. Ours being cultivated on the broad furrow and ridge system, we are able even in the rains to keep it clear of weeds and grass; whereas what is obtained in a market is sown broadcast, never weeded, insufficiently manured and frequently cut after it has flowered, with the result that a large proportion of it is grass and weed, and the lucerne itself frequently coarse and innutritious. The great drawback to this crop is a large amount of irrigation it demands during the hot weather and its delicacy during the rains. That grown from Persian seed, which I obtained from that country some years ago, seems to be the hardiest and gives better crops than any other. It is run close by the Quetta seed.

Guinea-grass. As usual, we had a fine crop of this fodder. From 1¾ acres, 1,770 maunds were produced. At one time in the rains, so fast did it grow that we had an amount of surplus. This I tried to dispose of to the mounted branches of the service in Meerut; but although I offered to carry it as far as Khurkhowda (half way) free of cost, I was unable to do so. Consequently we were compelled to silo 190 maunds of it. This year I shall considerably curtail the area of land under guinea-grass. As we have orders for several hundred roots we shall be able to sell what we dig out at a profit.

Impey. An acre and a half were devoted to impey, from which we obtained 1,164 maunds besides seed. I think myself another cutting could have been obtained and thus made our outturn even greater. Not only does this crop give a profitable return, as far as the amount produced goes, but it is much relished by both horses and cattle. Containing, too, as it does, a considerable quantity of saccharine matter, it is an excellent fodder for animals out of condition, fattening them rapidly. It should form an important addition to the ration for milch cattle.

Buffalo grass. A small area, one-fifth of an acre, was put under this grass as an experiment, with an outturn of 11 maunds. It is an excellent fodder and is eaten with avidity by both horses and cattle. Its cultivation is easy, and I would recommend it to the notice of officers in charge of Government grass farms, if they have not already started growing it. I have to thank Veterinary-Major Poyser, Army Veterinary Department, for kindly giving me the first roots I was able to get. Subsequently, we obtained seed elsewhere.

Carrots. Carrots were grown on an acre and a half of the farm—half under English and half under indigenous roots. From this 196 maunds of the former and 244 of the latter were obtained.

This was a great improvement on last year, when the outturn gave only 24 maunds and 5 pounds of seed. The quality of the carrots was good.

Oats. The area under cultivation was reduced from 12½ acres to 9; it having been found last year that the irrigation could not be kept up with our limited number of farm animals without neglecting the dub grass. From these 9 acres 191 maunds were fed off green, while 175 maunds of oats and 400 of oaten straw were stored for use. The straw will be used as chaff and eke out our hay should we have occasion to economise the latter.

Linseed. To endeavour to eradicate the coarse grasses which grew on the strip of land between the riding-path and ring fence, we ploughed it up, sowing linseed over it to turn it to account. The experiment was a failure. The linseed had to be left to take care of itself, was attacked by insects, and a great part of it destroyed: only 1 maund and 8 seers were obtained.

Maize. Maize was grown on 9 acres as a rain crop the yield being 60 maunds.

Barley. Barley was sown too late, with the result that only 27 maunds of grain and 25 maunds of bhusa were got off two acres.

Gram. This for the same reason—late sowing—gave a poor result: 52 maunds grain, 35 maunds bhusa off 7 acres. From these 9 acres, however, the maize mentioned above was also obtained as kharif; so the yield altogether was fair. As the object of growing these crops is to clear the land of coarse grass, even a small outturn pays.

Clover. Red and alsike clover was sown on a quarter-acre patch as an experiment. The produce amounted to 65 maunds of green stuff and 4 seers of seed. During the next rains I intend sowing red clover amongst some selected patches of dub, in order to get a mixture of herbage in the hay. I fear, however, that the dub will starve it out.

Sugarcane. A quarter of an acre was put under sugarcane, yielding 121 maunds of cane and 49 maunds of tops. This was fed off to horses out of condition. It is excellent fodder for thin animals; and as whatever balance remains unused can be readily sold, it is a profitable crop to grow.

I endeavoured during the year to obtain some seeds of the Tagasasti fodder plant from Australia for trial, but failed. I hope, however, to do so next year. From all accounts it should prove invaluable during the dry hot months. The mud walls used as fences prove a constant source of trouble and outlay, needing continual watching and repairs. We have tried for years past to substitute hedges for them without success. Aloes, bhir, koorkapilly, etc., have all failed. During next rains I intend to try the common wild rose. I have arranged to get cuttings from Dehra, and if I succeed, we should have in a few years an impenetrable fence requiring little attention round No. 11 Paddock. The farming operations for 1893-94 have proved successful. Losing as we did the services of Mr. Burke as overseer during the year, and having in his place an inexperienced young man, there were certain difficulties to contend with. I have, however, much pleasure in reporting that Mr. Vaz, the new Overseer, carried out his duties efficiently, making up for want of experience by his zeal and industry. **General.**

Table XVIII shows the number of horses and mares belonging to the farm, giving the increase by purchase, etc., and the decrease by sales, etc. The stallions, although we have not lost on them, have not been of much use to us on the farm, as by the time we had got them into condition and broken them in for the pumps, plough, etc., they were sold; so we got little work out of them. Both the horse and pony mares have more than earned their keep, as they have practically done all the labour on the farm. They have been very unfortunate in their foaling. When covered they were in full season, and those who subsequently showed any symptoms of œstrum were put to the horse or donkey again. Yet, in spite of every precaution, the results have been terribly disappointing. The only reason I can suggest for their going empty is that, living as they do in the same paddock as the stallions, they are constantly within sight, smell and hearing of them. This must of course produce erotic desires, and as a result abortion in the early stages of pregnancy, when it would pass unnoticed. One mare having aborted, others (living together as they do) would follow. If we had had 250 acres of land originally promised for the Instruction Farm outside the depôt, we should have built our sheds for brood-animals there, away from the stallions altogether.

As will be seen from Table XIX, the casualties amongst adult animals were very few. We have in fact been singularly free from diseases affecting the digestive organs, such as colic. Accidents too have been rare, galls not numerous, and nearly every case due to the incorrigible carelessness of the native establishment. **Casualty roll.**

Table XX gives a return of the animals disposed of during the year. The stallions sold for stud purposes have turned out well, and I have had no complaints about them. The mares have been disposed of for vice or unsuitability for farm work from impetuousness, etc. **Sale roll.**

These were held in the months of August and December. Reports on them have already been submitted, and I would suggest that the December class be abolished and a ten-days class be given in August. In the latter month farming operations are in full swing and demonstrations are much more easily given. In December the kharif is cut, the rabi hardly up, and everything looks at its worst. In addition both Superintendents and Overseers feel it rather a grievance to lose the Christmas holidays. **Technical classes.**

No fresh primers have been published during the year under report. I have compiled a short memorandum on the care of the foot, which has been approved by the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department; but the translation, etc., has not been completed. I purchased during the year, on behalf of the North-Western Provinces Government, primers as detailed on the margin, which I have been distributing gratis to mare owners at the various fairs and shows. A certain number of Mr. Burke's work on the grain and fodder crops of the North-Western Provinces, with hints for feeding, have also been given away to zemindars. **Primers published and distributed.**

(1). Memorandum on mule-breeding by J. H. B. Hallen.
(2). Memorandum on Pony-breeding by J. H. B. Hallen.
(3). Memorandum on establishing of a Run for young Horses by J. H. B. Hallen.
(4). Memorandum on Management and Treatment of Brood-Mares and Stock by Veterinary Captain Rayment.
(5). Memorandum on Water-lifting and Agricultural Work by Horse and Mare Power by J. H. B. Hallen.

316. The Superintendent, North Punjab, reports as follows:—

Table XVII (*a*) is the balance sheet of the Punjab portion of the Instruction Farm. The total receipts of the year amount to Rs. 18,126-0-4, and the total expenditure to Rs. 17,595-14-11, leaving a profit of Rs. 530-1-5, which I consider rather small and due to the fact that the establishment, etc., maintained is out of proportion to the land under cultivation.

Table XVIII shows the farm animals— **Farm animals.**

(*a*) *Horse stallions.*—The sanctioned strength of horse stallions is 5. During the year 5 were received to replace those sold to District Boards. I am, however, not in favor of this system of supplying stallions to district Boards through the Instruction Farm; whilst in the depôt these stallions are of little value as farm animals, and if any happen to die the whole loss would fall on the Instruction Farm.

(*b*) *Donkey stallions.*—One donkey stallion was sold to the Civil Veterinary Department for Rs. 200 from the farm.

(*c*) *Mares.*—Of the ten mares shown on the register on the 1st April 1893, one was returned to the Remount Department, having been found unsuitable for farm work, and another No. 14 "Nagin" was considered unsafe for slow draught work. This mare was advertised for sale during the year under report and has since been sold for Rs. 500. The remaining 8 mares were covered by Imperial stallions, and I am glad to be able to report that 4 proved in foal, one having

foaled in March and the remainder during the current year, which of course will be dealt with in next year's report.

(*d*) *Pony Mares.*—Of the 5 received by purchase from Jellalabad, 4 turned out to be in foal and foaled during the year under review. These foals have been entered on the farm produce under the sub-head "Horse Stock." Of the remaining three, one is a barren mare and she has been retained as being very useful for testing new stallions, as she is always in œstrum ; all have now been covered by donkey stallions, but of course results are still unknown.

(*e*) *Donkey Mares.*—Six donkey mares were shown on the register on 1st April 1893; one has since been brought on to the strength by transfer from the head "Donkey Stock." Only one foaled during the year, four are heavy in foal, one is doubtful and one empty.

The farm is yet too young to derive any material benefit from the produce of its mares. The foalings have certainly been very good ; *viz.*, out of 8 mares covered 4 have foaled. During the year most of the pony mares could not be used for mule-breeding as they were in foal to country-bred pony stallions when purchased.

Casualty roll of animals.

Table XIX—*Casualties.*—It is very satisfactory to note that during the year under report no casualties have occurred amongst the farm animals ; hence the table is submitted blank.

Sale of farm animals.

Table XX shows that 5 horse stallions and one donkey colt were sold for Rs. 3,380 to various District Boards, etc.

Technical classes held.

The two technical classes held in August and December 1893, were supervised by the late Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department in person, assisted by Veterinary-Major G. J. R. Rayment, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the two Veterinary Overseers. I personally took no active part at either classes, so am unable to make any remarks under this heading.

Primers published and distributed.

No primers were published by me during the year, but 50 copies of the "Gram and Fodder Crops of the North-Western Provinces, with Hints on Feeding," by Edmund Burke, were supplied to Mr. E. B. Francis, who was then Officiating Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab, for distribution in the Province.

Farm crops.

Agricultural Operations.—The following is a detailed list of crops grown :—

(*a*) *Lucerne.*—This is one of the principal fodder crops cultivated. 10 acres were under cultivation and the annual yield was 1,486 maunds 39 seers.

(*b*) *Guinea-grass.*—The outturn of guinea-grass has not been quite so successful. The one acre of this grass could not be sufficiently irrigated as the water-supply from the well was insufficient, owing to the Remount Department also using the same well for filling their water-troughs in No. 2 Stable, west. To obviate this difficulty I propose to transfer the guinea-grass to No. 1 Well, where, I am sure, the outturn will be much larger. This grass I consider very valuable as green fodder for horse stock, as it flourishes during the hot months when other green crops are scarce, and also during the rains when lucerne fails.

(*c*) *Maize.*—This was also a good crop : it ripens early enough to admit of rabi crop being obtained off the same land. Oats were also grown in the same field after the maize crop was harvested. The yield, however, of this crop was not satisfactory owing to unfavorable weather.

(*d*) *Oats.*—The yield of oats in straw was certainly good, but the seed was hardly of good quality ; the grain being thin and small, the reason being that when the stalks were running into seed, the hot winds prevailed with great severity and, in spite of irrigation, dried the seeds before they had matured.

(*e*) "*Rheana Luxurians*"—Colonel Davidson kindly sent us some seed of the black variety from Quetta, and Mr. Mollison of the white sort from Poona. Both were tried and found to grow well. About 20 seers of seed have been saved and will again be sown next year. The leaves of this grass are very large and succulent ; the stalks are also tender, and horses seem to like it and eat it readily.

(*f*) *Carrots.*—Acclimatized Belgian seed was sown this year, and the yield was very good. I cannot speak too highly of this variety as it is sweeter and does not run to seed or get so hard so soon as the indigenous kind ; consequently one can feed horses on carrots up to the end of March or even April, whereas country carrots run to seed in February.

(*g*) *Dub grass.*—A small quantity of this grass has been cultivated, but for want of irrigation I have not been able to carry it on very successfully ; however, its growth has been encouraged under natural conditions, and it is hoped that in time the whole of the paddocks Nos. 10 and 1 will be covered with dub.

(*h*) *Hay.*—The outturn of hay was very good and saved well and in proper time, the weather being favorable.

The operations of the farm as a whole have been generally satisfactory, but in order to render it not only a self-supporting, but unquestionably a financial success, a few radical alterations are essential : for instance, the area of the farm in proportion to animals employed is very small, and in order to increase the revenue by successful breeding and cultivation the area should be increased or the farm animals reduced in number.

PART I.—IMPERIAL REPORT.

B.—REVENUE SECTION.

V.—BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

PART I.—IMPERIAL REPORT

B.—REVENUE SECTION.

V.—BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

347. This subject must be dealt with as a whole. As yet no vaccines have been discovered : this is owing to the fact that the Laboratory is at present situated in an unsuitable climate. On this point the Imperial Bacteriologist, Dr. Lingard—reports as follows :

The unfavorable climatic conditions of Poona for bacteriological research were brought to notice in the year 1892, with the result that the Bacteriological Laboratory will shortly be moved to the new buildings now in course of construction at Muktesar in the Kumaon Hills near Almorah ; and experiments with a view of discovering vaccines for the prevention of cattle-diseases demanding bacteriological research, (such as rinderpest, etc.) will be commenced as soon as the new Laboratory is completed and fully equipped.

My researches have been mostly confined to a disease of considerable importance known as *Surra*, which affects horses, mules, etc.

348. During the year under review Dr. Lingard in September last submitted Volume I of his Report on horse *Surra*. As it contained many important results, the following summary is given :—

Surra, the disease dealt with in this report, is a specific and continuous febrile disease occurring spontaneously in solipeds and camels, and capable of being transmitted by inoculation to other animals—dog, cat, Guinea-pig, goat, oxen, etc. It is due to the presence in the blood of an infusorian (*Trypanosoma Evansi*). It is a very fatal disease in solipeds, no case of recovery having been met with. The malady is characterized by progressive anæmia, and this leads to wasting and death after a variable period. The mature form of the infusorian is not continuously present in blood, but appears and disappears at irregular intervals. The report contains the historical account of the disease. It was first noticed by Evans, who demonstrated the presence of the infusorian, and who also recorded the symptoms, etc., and essayed treatment though unsuccessfully.

Steel investigated the disease in Burma 5 years later, calling it relapsing fever. According to Steel's observations it seems that the disease, as it is met with in Burma amongst mules, differs from that met with in the horse in Bombay ; but the chief characteristics are the same, and the presence of the *surra* organism is invariable. Other observers have met with the disease—Nuttal, Gunn, and Steel—in India. Ranking was evidently mistaken in his diagnosis, as he speaks of its being of malarial origin and says that quinine will cure it.

Lieutenant Baldwin and G. H. Evans have given a good account of the disease as met with in Burma.

The history of *surra* in the stables of the Bombay Tramway Company is recorded. From this it appears that although every effort has been made to prevent the introduction of the disease, it has been so far of no avail.

Geographical Range.—This is wide—Dera Ismail Khan, along with the North-Western Frontier, east of the Indus in the low countries bordering that river. It is very prevalent in Upper Burma and according to Steel 98 per cent. of horses and mules died from it during the war. It is also prevalent in the low-lying parts of Bombay, in Berar and the North-Western Provinces, and probably exists in other countries.

" *Etiology—Predisposing causes.*—Sex has no influence. It appears to attack animals chiefly between the ages of 5 and 14 years. Australains suffer more than Asiatics. The localities in which *surra* is endemic belong to two distinct kinds of climate—the one with a heavy rainfall, high temperature, and humid steamy atmosphere ; the other a dry arid neighbourhood presenting a great annual range of temperature. But in both classes of localities inundation of land during the rains leaves the fields covered with mud at a later date, and evaporation and concentration of the water in the tanks occur during the hot season. It is therefore, it appears, necessary for an animal to reside during certain months of the year (chiefly September, October, November and December) in a locality where *surra* is endemic and where he will eat the sedgy vegetation and consume the water from stagnant pools and wells and other sources which have been contaminated with the *meteries morbi*. Wounds of all kinds, and more especially those involving the digestive tract, exert some influence by affording a point of entry to the infusorian. The bites of the large fly called *Bara dhang* may also cause the disease by reason of some of the infusoria adhering to its sucker after having bitten a diseased animal and being inoculated into the next healthy animal it attacks.

Exciting causes.—Everything points to the *Trypanosoma Evansi* as the *vera causa* of the disease, but this has not been absolutely proven as it has not, up to the present time, been found practicable to isolate the infusorian and obtain a pure cultivation. It is certain, how-

ever, that no case of *surra* occurs in which the infusorian is absent; that blood containing it will invariably induce *surra*; that after passing it through the blood of various animals and again inoculating it to the horse, *surra* results; that *surra* blood, deprived of its formed elements by filtration, will not cause the disease on inoculation; and lastly, that the presence or absence of the infusorian in the blood influences the course of the disease to a very marked degree, dividing it into its various stages, *viz.*, paroxysms and intermissions.

Contagion.—*Surra* does not appear to be contagious in the ordinary acceptation of the term; the contagium is neither conveyed by the air nor under ordinary circumstances by the sick to the healthy; but at the same time it must not be forgotten that an animal suffering from the malady must be a source of danger, owing to blood-stained discharges contaminating the food and water consumed by healthy animals: for we know that the ingestion of blood containing the infusorian causes the disease. The sick are especially dangerous when they are kept near animals which have wounds, for it has been proved by experiment that the fraction of a minim of soiled blood containing the infusorian, placed between the edges of a minute wound in the cuticle, is sufficient to reproduce the disease in seven days.

Latent period.—This varies with (1) The species of animal inoculated; (2) means used for inoculation; (3) the material used; (4) whether the material is taken *anti* or *post mortem*; (5) the quantity of material introduced. The extreme irregularity of the latent period is shown to vary from one to 75 days. For the report the symptoms are thoroughly dealt with and analysed, as are also the stages of the disease. The microscopical lesions are also noticed at length, but the miscroscopical examination of the tissues has yet to be dealt with.

Treatment.—The treatment of the disease has been undertaken and various therapeutical agents have been employed with a view to the destruction of the infusorian in the system:—

Mercuric chloride has been employed subcutaneously and also by direct injection into the circulation, with negative results.

Iodine and iodide of potassium by intertracheal and also by subcutaneous inoculation were followed by negative results.

Iodoform, by subcutaneous injection and also by direct injection into the jugular produced no good results.

Oleum terebinthinæ by subcutaneous injection and by injection into the jugular, was followed by negative results.

Potasi bichromas directly injected into the circulation produced no marked effect upon the infusorian.

Mixed cinchona alkaloids and *arsenic* did not destroy the infusorian.

Carbolic acid and *iodine*—76 drachms of the former and 34½ drachms of the latter—in six days produced no apparent effect on the infusorian.

Quinine in large doses has no effect on the infusorian.

Iodic hydrarg, a very powerful antiseptic, had no effect.

Santonin had no effect.

Potass had no effect.

Arsenic.—The administration of this agent is undoubtedly followed by a marked effect on the mature form of the infusorian; for after a quantity of it has entered the system, the crops of infusoria do not appear in the blood as they do in cases which have not been treated with it. In one case treated, the mature infusorian was absent from the blood for 84 days, and the system appears to react in a marked manner, at first to the drug with regard to the effect of arsenic on the hæmatozoon, therefore, it doubtless exerts some influence prejudicial to its development, as can be seen on consulting the charts of horses, in the treatment of which it had been used; but so far as the report shows it appears probable that the infusorian may exist in the immature form and continue to cause mischief which prevents recovery. That the absence of the mature organism from the blood of an animal is not a certain sign that it is destroyed will be gathered from the experiments made with the blood of a bull. In this case, although no mature infusoria were observed in the blood after the first paroxysm, the inoculation of the bull's blood taken at periods varying from 85 to 163 days, from the date on which the parasite had disappeared from the blood, was followed by positive results; the animals, the subject of inoculation, perishing from *surra*. It is not therefore beyond the range of possibility that although no mature infusoria could be detected in the horses treated with arsenic, the immature form, which has not yet been recognised, may have remained present; and that although the system reacted to arsenic, and some amelioration of the symptoms occurred, the effects were not sufficiently energetic to completely overcome the mischief caused by the mature parasite—that which might arise from the presence of the immature form; so that the progress of the disease, although checked, continued towards a fatal termination. It seems more likely that this should have been the case, than that the animals should have succumbed to the poisonous action of arsenic; for the majority of cases do not,

point to death from arsenical poisoning, neither in their symptoms nor in their *post mortem* lesions.

The decision of this point will best be arrived at by the experimental inoculation of small animals susceptible to the disease, at different times, during the absence of the infusorian from the blood of the animal under treatment. The effect of doses of arsenic similar to those used in treatment will be easily determined by experiments on healthy animals. The number of animals treated with arsenic is at present too few to allow of the question being properly decided, but there is no doubt that the results achieved in treatment with the drug are more hopeful than any which have been obtained previously.

The subcutaneous inoculation of blood and its derivatives in its different forms, obtained from animals suffering from, or which had lately succumbed to, *surra*, was also tried to ascertain whether there was any substance capable of conferring immunity against the disease, but the results were negative.

The efficacy of arsenic as a prophylactic has not yet been demonstrated, and it will be necessary to do this before its recommendation can be safely made. Probably the best method would be to subject animals to a course of arsenic, and then to experimental inoculation with small quantities of the infusorian. The other recommendations as to prevention are in the majority of cases not practicable.

Further experiments in treatment and on the debateable questions are therefore desirable, but the facts noted in the report with regard to the nature of the disease are most valuable.

319. Since that date Dr. Lingard has continued his experiments with reference to this disease. The following is an extract from a summary of these further investigations :—

Recent outbreaks of Surra in fresh localities.

Katgodam, North-West Provinces (elevation 1,900 feet).—Before 1890 many tonga ponies (principally Cabulis) succumbed to *surra*. Forty also died in 1890 and 15 between 1891 and 1893.

The disease occurs during the rains—first at the Katgodam stables and later at the stables of the first stage (Bhugia Ghat, elevation 2,500 feet), but never above the latter.

At first the supposed cause was contaminated water; but although *pure* water has been supplied since the early part of 1892 the outbreaks continue yearly. Careful observations in February 1894 revealed the presence of rat excrement in some quantity in the grain stored for future use.

In 1893 an outbreak occurred in the stables of the dâk ponies running between Saharunpore and Mussoorie. (*Rayment.*)

In the same year a horse arrived in the Port of Bombay from the Persian Gulf suffering from *surra*. (*Mills.*)

In Burma (1893) the Kachins lost 14 elephants from the disease out of a total of 32 used for timber-drawing. (*G. H. Evans.*)

Other outbreaks have occurred—one in Sind among the horses of the Preventive Force (*Police Report*) and others, details of which have not been received.

Treatment of Horse Surra.

Since the publication of the last report, the experimental treatment has been continued with success, the hitherto fatal disease having now proved amenable to certain drugs. The following is the outline of the first case.

The animal contracted *surra* by gastric ingestion of soiled blood after a latent period of six days. Treatment was commenced at once, consisting of arsenic as *Liquor arsenicalis*, in 4-grain doses *bis die*, increasing rapidly to 12-grains daily. After a paroxysm of five days, during which time the haematozoon was very numerous, it disappeared from the blood. The arsenical treatment was continued for 65 days, 454 grains of arsenic being administered. At this period the animal showed an aversion to the arsenic in this form. For this reason, and as previous experience pointed to the fact that arsenic by itself did not, in *some* cases, destroy the resting (or immature form of the) hæmatozoon, the double iodide of arsenic and mercury was substituted, as it was known that the iodide of mercury does not form an albuminate, and consequently the whole of the salt would be available. The iodides were continued for a period of 106 days in order to insure the absolute destruction of the immature form. In all 1,822·75 c.c., or 288 grains, each of the tri-iodide of arsenic and bin-iodide of mercury were given. Since the medicine was discontinued about eight weeks have elapsed, and the animal is in good health and condition; and no hæmatozoon has appeared in the circulation for 224 days, or over seven months. For 6½ months during this period this animal has averaged 4½ miles

walking exercise daily. As it did not thrive on gram, barley (boiled) was given in its place with the most satisfactory results, the animal rapidly putting on flesh.

An experiment was made with the alkaloid of *Adhatoda Vasica* (vasicine), which was observed microscopically to have a certain effect upon the *surra* hæmatozoon. Twenty-two grains of the freshly-prepared alkaloid, in distilled water, were injected directly into the blood-stream of a horse during the presence (numerous) of the hæmatozoon in the circulation. But although numerous examinations of the blood were made for some hours after the injection, the organism was apparently not affected.

Observations have been made to determine the efficacy of subjecting healthy animals to drugs sufficient to cause the full physiological effects, previous to submitting them to experimental inoculation with *surra*—

(i) By subcutaneous inoculation of soiled blood.

(ii) By communicating the disease in a somewhat similar manner to that in which it is naturally contracted, *viz.*, by small repeated doses of the hæmatozoon in water.

The chemicals made use of during these experiments were—

(*a*) Arsenic.

(*b*) Tri-iodide of arsenic and bin-iodide of mercury—

(i) In the first instance, although the latent period was not lengthened, the course of the disease was undoubtedly modified, only a few hæmatozoa being at any time in the blood; and although the disease has run for some weeks, the animals still maintain a fair condition.

Owing to the reasons given below the drugs administered were insufficient to withstand the severe and unnatural test of subcutaneous inoculation.

(ii) As a lengthened period is required to communicate *surra* by the second method, the experiments are not yet concluded; but the results as yet obtained warrant one in believing that they will be successful.

It appears that animals suffering from *surra* have a greater tolerance of arsenic than healthy animals when the drug is administered for a lengthened period, as in the above experiments. Difficulty was experienced in getting the horses accustomed to be watered at a river or tank to take the drug (in water), or even pure water from a bucket. No such difficulty occurred in treating previously-recorded *surra* cases received from Bombay, where horses had always been used to the latter method.

During an acute attack of a disease only lasting a few days it is easy to administer drugs by drenching; but in the treatment of *surra*, when it is necessary to administer medicines two or three times daily for a period of some weeks, drenching is out of the question, as any unnecessary disturbance of the animal, and possible injury to the mouth, is prejudicial and would certainly retard recovery.

Several interesting physiological problems have been worked out relating to the ingestion and excretion of nitrogen during health and the course of the disease (*surra*) under treatment. The results of these will be published when the cases are completed.

350. Investigations have been conducted in connection with rat *surra* with the following results:—

Experiments on animals with the hæmatozoon of the Rat at the Poona Laboratory.

Proof was wanting that this hæmatozoon was capable of producing *surra* when blood containing the organism was subcutaneously injected into horses and some other species of animals. As early as November 1890 I commenced a series of experiments for the purpose of deciding the above question, and obtained positive results, but found that the periods of incubation were more prolonged than in horse *surra*, in one case being as much as 63 days. Notwithstanding this, the virulence of the disease when once developed was intense, as shown by the short period during which the animal survived after the appearance of the hæmatozoon in the blood; this being in three cases only 2 to 5 days.

Inoculation with soiled blood of the rat (mus decumanus).

Of twelve Horses inoculated with soiled rat's blood, four animals contracted *surra*, or 33·3 per cent—

(*a*)	Period of incubation	lasted	18	days.	Animal lived	19	days.
(*b*)	"	"	"	29	"	"	"	2	"
(*c*)	"	"	"	13	"	"	"	2	"
(*d*)	"	"	"	63	"	"	"	5	"

Although the latent period of rat-*surra* was so prolonged in the first instance when inoculated from rat to horse (average 40·7 days), it immediately returned to the normal period (average 7 to 8 days), when a second horse was inoculated with the blood of the first affected. The latent period, however, becomes still more reduced (5 days) when a third animal is inoculated with the blood of the second.

Horses unsuccessfully inoculated and re-inoculated subcutaneously with the rat hæmatozoon, when subsequently inoculated with horse-*surra* blood, show no protection from the former, but acquire the disease after an incubation period of 6 to 10 days.

Animals other than horses which contracted the disease were bovines, monkeys and field rats; while the rabbit, guinea-pig, fowl, cat, dog and donkey proved refractory to the rat hæmatozoon; but all the above animals, with the exception of the fowl, were very susceptible to the rat-hæmatozoon, when it had first been passed through the horse.

Experiments on the gastric ingestion of rat's excrement.

The above experiments raised the question as to how rats could cause the disease in horses; for the food would rarely, if ever, be soiled with the blood of these animals. It therefore only remained to be tried whether the excreta of rats, in whose blood the infusorian was present at the time of its collection, could cause the disease when mixed with grain.

In 1892 experiments were undertaken at Poona, on the Deccan plateau, where the disease is not enzootic, and where the difficulty of producing it was fully recognized owing to the dryness of the situation at that period of the year (December to February). These experiments, as expected, proved negative. At a later date, during the latter half of the hot season and the rains of 1893—further experiments with the same end in view were carried out in Bombay, where the climate is favourable from its humidity, and the disease is enzootic. From these, positive results were obtained: incubation period occupying four months, about June, July, August and September. But the incubation period of the disease will probably be found to vary with the amount of moisture present in the atmosphere and amount of the *materies morbi* ingested by the animal. This points to the probability of a number of the *surra* cases in Bombay being contracted through the ingestion of rat's or bandicoot's excreta mixed with the corn. Although not yet definitely proved, it is more than likely that the excreta of young and half-grown bandicoots have the same power of producing the disease, as the hæmatozoon is also frequently present in their circulation.

351. Experiments have also been conducted with bovines and dogs.

Dr. Lingard concludes a most instructive report, with the following remarks on the etiology of *surra* as far as it is known at present:—

Our knowledge of the etiology of *surra* is, up to the present, as follows:—

1. The disease occurs spontaneously in elephants, camels, solipeds, bovines, and the canine species (dog, jackal, hyæna).
2. In most of these animals the disease appears between June and December, *i.e.*, the rainy season; while in hounds it occurs during the hunting months, January to end of March.
3. The causes of the disease in animals other than canines are—
   (*a*) Drinking concentrated water contaminated with the infusorian towards the end of the hot season.
   (*b*) Eating soiled herbage obtained from localities liable to inundation.
   (*c*) Ingestion with corn of excrement of rats and bandicoots affected with the hæmatozoon.
   (*d*) In hounds, by eating carrion or the soiled blood of the animals hunted; in other dogs, by destroying affected rats and bandicoots.

In the case of horses contracting the disease there can be little doubt that many of the outbreaks are due to the ingestion of rat's or bandicoot's excrement with the corn. In the hot season the hæmatozoon or its resting form in the excrement would naturally be destroyed by the continued drought; while in the rains the moisture would be found sufficient to sustain the life of the infusorian and enable the resting form to germinate, and possibly mature *in situ*.

Hence the dung of rats and bandicoots is a source of danger, and protective measures should therefore be taken at all times to remove rat and bandicoot excrement from the corn given to equines.

As, however, the complete removal of the excrement would be a matter of some difficulty, owing to its breaking up into fragments, artificial means to

promote the dissication of the corn and the consequent destruction of the organism or spores should be adopted. This would perhaps seem the most rational preventive measure, as the prolonged drought during the hot season appears to produce the same effect.

The following table bears out the above remarks and was drawn up from particulars obtained from the Bombay Tramway Company :—

TABLE III.

*Showing the monthly rainfall in Bombay for the years 1888—93, with the dates * of* surra *outbreak and number of horses attacked in each year at the Bombay Tramway Company's stables.*

Months.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	REMARKS.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
January	1·85	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	
February	0·02	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·14	
March	0 10	0·00	0·00	0·20	0·00	0·00	
April	0·00	0·00	0·01	0 00	0·00	0·02	
May	0·00	0·67	0·06	0·00	0·11	6·30	
June	15·76	19·89	24·55	13·09	13·30	21·47	
						*20th July.	
July	22·47	30·45	21·34	32·48	23·86	16·14	Three horses attacked 20th July 1893 : 1 Australian, 1 Arab, 1 Persian.
August	11·43	10·32	10·61	6·94	36·56	13·57	
		*14th Septr.		*13th Septr.	*12th Septr		
September	4·92	2·71	6·45				
	*18th Octr.		*6th Octr.	22·53	18·73	7·52	
October	0·11	3·80	0·58	1·04	1·89	0·45	
November	1·16	0·00	1·25	0·00	0 67	1·63	
December	0·00	0·00	0·13	0 00	0·00	0·22	
Total rainfall for year ...	57·82	67·84	64·98	77·18	95·12	67·46	
Total rainfall from 1st May to date of outbreak of *surra*.	54·69	61·97	63·56	66·50	84·87	39·41	
Number of horses attacked in each year.	14	47	2	1	15	11	

N.B.—The stables are supplied with water from the municipal reservoirs of Vehar and Tansa, and the hay is grown in Guzerat on black soil.

It will be observed that in 1893 the rainfall of May was unusually high in this respect entirely differing from the five preceding years ; the disease also broke out nearly two months earlier than usual. This may be accounted for, according to our theory, by the hæmatozoon or its resting form not only escaping the usual dry heat of May, and thereby loss of vitality, or even destruction ; but its power of reproducing the disease would be increased by the early rainfall and the outbreak of *surra* thus occur sooner.

PART I.—IMPERIAL REPORT.

B.—REVENUE SECTION.

VI.—GENERAL.

PART I.—IMPERIAL REPORT.

B.—REVENUE SECTION.

VI.—GENERAL.

352. The cost of the Civil Veterinary Department debited to India Estimates during 1893-94, as shown by the Comptroller of India Treasuries (*vide* Table XXI, page lix), is Rs. 3,25,769-10-1. The budget grant for the year under review was Rs. 3,34,440; thus it will be seen that there was a saving of Rs. 8,670-5-11. **Cost of the Department.**

353. The cost for the year 1892-93 was Rs. 2,66,852-10-7, by which it will be seen that the excess for the year under review has been Rs. 58,916-15-6; this is mainly accounted for by the appointment of Superintendents of the Department in Baluchistan and Rajputana.

354. The prices paid for horse and donkey stallions received from England during the year under review are as shown below:—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Price of 43 horse stallions imported from England, £11,058-10-0 at 1s. 2¾d. per rupee		1,79,934	14	7
Price of 14 donkey stallions imported from Europe £ 1,160 at 1s. 2¾d. per rupee		18,874	9	2
TOTAL		1,98,809	7	9

355. My predecessor (Veterinary Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. B. Hallen, C.I.E.) in April attended the cattle fair held at Dinanagar, was present at the horse fairs of Rawalpindi and Amritsar, and the Umballa Horse Show. He inspected the stables, Imperial stallions and Instruction Farm at Babugarh, and was on the Board of Examination of the Lahore Veterinary School. **Tours of officers of the Civil Veterinary Department.**

356. In May he inspected the Babugarh, Saharanpur and Karnal Remount Depôts, and proceeded to Kotgarh, *viâ* Theog, for the purpose of selecting site for a Bacteriological Laboratory.

357. June and July were spent in Simla on duty with the Government of India.

358. In August he proceeded to Babugarh to attend the midsummer Instructional Farm Class and to inspect the stallions and stables of the Department, returning to Simla on the 17th, where he remained on duty with the Government of India until the 19th of October; then travelled by daily marches to Babugarh, arriving on the 25th. He remained at the depôt until the end of the month.

359. In November he interviewed the Commissioner and Superintendent, Delhi Division, with the view of promoting horse and mule-breeding in that district, and proceeded to Baroda and Bombay, to purchase horse and donkey stallions for the Imperial Government.

360. During December the Bacteriological Laboratory at Poona, Remount Depôt at Ahmednagar, and Ajmere Veterinary School buildings were inspected, and Bombay visited with a view of purchasing stallions. My predecessor also inspected the Babugarh Depôt and attended the technical class of instruction held from 25th to 31st.

361. Half of January was spent in Calcutta on duty with the Government of India, and then a voyage to Burma was made to interview the Chief Commissioner and Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, on matters concerning the Department generally and with regard to the Burma Cattle-disease Bill.

362. From 7th to 20th February he remained on duty in Calcutta with the Government of India; then proceeded to Babugarh to inspect stallions, stables, and Instructional Farm.

363. In March the Bhavnagar Horse Show was attended and Bombay visited to purchase stallions for the Government of India, as well as for those District Boards, etc., requiring Arabs.

364. My predecessor travelled 10,386 miles by rail, 656 by road and 1,592 by steamer; attended five horse fairs and shows, and spent eight days under canvas.

365. The Imperial Bacteriologist, Dr. Lingard, in April visited Poona to interview the Meteorological Reporter and to investigate an outbreak of *surra*.

366. During May he proceeded to Simla with the view of selecting a site for the Bacteriological Laboratory at Kotgarh, returning to Poona on the 6th of July.

367. August and September were spent at Naini Tal on duty in connection with the building of a Bacteriological Laboratory, Mukhtesar.

368. October, November and December were spent at head-quarters.

369. In January he visited Naini Tal again about the Laboratory and then proceeded to Calcutta and Burma to interview the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Burma, regarding experiments in *surra*.

370. He was at head-quarters in February.

371. During March he proceeded to Bombay to interview my predecessor on matters concerning the Department.

372. He travelled 9,654 miles by rail, 316 by road, and 1,592 by steamer.

373. The Assistant to Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, during April and May and up to 20th of June, remained with my predecessor at Simla; during this period he proceeded to Kotgarh to select a site for the Bacteriological Laboratory in company with Dr. Lingard and Veterinary Lieutenant-Colonel Hallen.

374. In July he went to Almorah to interview the Deputy Commissioner of Naini Tal about a site for the Bacteriological Laboratory, and saw the proposed site in company with Sir E. C. Buck, Kt., C.S.I., and Mr. Holderness. He also inspected some Brittany cattle at Doonagiri.

375. Up till the middle of August he remained at Naini Tal and had several interviews with the North-Western Provinces Government concerning the site for a Laboratory; then proceeded to Bombay and Poona to Dr. Lingard on the same subject.

376. Most part of September he spent in Poona at the Laboratory, collecting office records, books, etc., and attending to current office work. He returned to Simla on 20th September.

377. During October he remained at Simla and Babugarh with my predecessor.

378. He attended the Batesar Fair with the view of inspecting the breeds of cattle in November, and then proceeded to Bombay to join Veterinary Lieutenant-Colonel Hallen.

379. In December he visited the Laboratory at Poona and inspected the Remount Depôt and Farm at Ahmednagar; saw some Arab stables in Bombay and then returned with my predecessor, inspecting the Ajmere Veterinary School *en route* to Babugarh to attend the Instructional Farm class.

380. In January he went to Moradabad to interview the Deputy Commissioner of Naini Tal regarding the new Laboratory at Mukhtesar; then proceeded to Naini Tal to see the Engineers about the construction and site, etc., of the same. A voyage was made to Burma with my predecessor to consult the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, regarding experiments in *surra* and to inspect the breeds of cattle in that country.

381. February was spent in returning from Burma, and with Veterinary Lieutenant-Colonel Hallen at Babugarh.

382. During March he visited the Poona Bacteriological Laboratory and remained on duty at the Bombay Veterinary College.

383. He travelled 11,043 miles by rail, 919 by road and 1,592 by steamer, and spent ten days under canvas.

384. The officers employed on duty connected with Imperial stallions (*vide* Table XXII, page lx) were as follows :—

Veterinary-Major G. J. R. Rayment, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
" Lieutenant F. B. Drage, North Punjab.
" " R. L. Cranford, South Punjab.
" " H. P. Turnbull, } Derajat and
" " H. M. Maxwell, } Baluchistan.
" Captain J. W. A. Morgan, Bombay.

385. Three thousand and sixty-seven mares were branded for horse-breeding against 1,659 in the previous year. This increase must be looked upon as satisfactory.

386. Most careful selection of mares for horse-breeding appears to have been made; only 1,951 having been branded out of 6,199 presented for inspection in North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Bombay.

Remounts for Native Cavalry.

387. Complaints are at times heard that difficulty is experienced by Native Cavalry officers in obtaining remounts in sufficient numbers at a reasonable price. It is urged that the competition by the Remount Department adds to their difficulties; but as the Department purchases mainly young stock from 1½ to 2 years of age, I feel convinced that if this most desirable system were either discontinued, or if a lesser number were bought, the result would only be to drive the young stock into the hands of the dealers and the prospects of the Native Cavalry would not improve to any appreciable degree.

388. The non-purchase of grey horses, in addition to depriving this branch of the service of some of the best horses, which stand the climate better than darker-colored ones, adds to the difficulties in obtaining remounts. The dislike to grey horses has, I am informed, increased since the abolition of the grey squadrons; and the Deputy Commissioner, Hissar, in his report on the show held at Hansi, states that some Remount officers absolutely refused to buy grey horses, and that others did so, but at much reduced rates. He therefore asks that grey sires should not be bought. Whilst I do not in any way agree with the rejection of grey horses, still, if they are not bought, I fully concur in the opinion above expressed, as by issuing grey sires we are adding to the number of grey horses in the country and causing disappointment and loss to the breeders. I have therefore solicited the orders of the Government of India on the subject.

389. The remedy for the scarcity of remounts for Native Cavalry lies mainly in bringing the purchaser and breeder more in touch with each other and in every possible way checking the dealer.

390. I feel that much might be done in this direction by the collection of stock fit for Native Cavalry at different times of the year in different centres. This has already been alluded to in the Summary of the Horse Fairs and Shows.

391. Sufficient care is not exercised by purchasing officers in obtaining produce certificates: in this way much valuable information is lost. I have therefore solicited Government to issue such instructions as will ensure the more careful record of the sires of the various remounts purchased. With this view I have instructed the Superintendents, Civil Veterinary Department, to afford purchasing officers every assistance, and have pointed out that in so doing they will be placing another check on the zilladars whose work is, I fear, most unreliable. This subject has been referred to before, when remarking on the want of reliability of statistics.

Class of Imperial stallions most required.

392. I have already alluded to this in the body of the report, but would record my opinion that the time has now arrived when in old-established districts where half-bred and Norfolk Trotter strains have existed for some lengthened period, a strain of thoroughbred English or Arab blood is urgently called for. The Deputy Commissioner, Multan, complains of the Norfolk Trotter strain, and says that the progeny is loosely put together and has not the bone or power of the sire.

At Rawalpindi the Judging Committee recommends sires other than Norfolk Trotters, and the purchasing officer, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, reports on remounts purchased at that fair as follows:—

Not a good batch. Heavy bodies and light bone below the knee. Norfolk Trotter blood does not seem to produce such good remounts as thoroughbred English and Arabs.

393. Again, the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, reporting on mares in the Shahpur District, says they are big-boned, roomy mares, which certainly now should be put to thoroughbred English and Arabs. The demand therefore for thoroughbred horses will, for the next few years, be greater than it has hitherto been; and if only a good class of horses is obtainable, I feel convinced that with the blood we now have in the country, most excellent remounts, both for British as well as Native Cavalry, will be obtainable. The improvement will consist in better bone, not perhaps in size, but certainly in density. The great defect of many of the remounts now supplied to British Cavalry is that although apparently of good measurement below the knee, still the size is mainly due to bone of soft structure; the result being that when asked to carry heavy weights on a long field day, many break down and are very subject to diseases of the bone. I give this opinion after having carefully watched the country-bred remounts of the 18th Hussars at work during the past two years.

Formation of Special Judging Committees at horse fairs and shows.

394. The formation of the Judging Committees—one for the North-Western Provinces, the other for the Punjab—has frequently been advocated. Such committees, composed of well-selected officers, would undoubtedly give us unbiased opinions and lead to much useful information, but for financial reasons I have not deemed it advisable to advocate their formation during the current year; but I trust that the time is not far distant when I shall be in a position to recommend that this important measure should be put into force.

In the mean time strong representative committees could be formed at little cost from different military centres as follows:—

Aligarh	From Meerut.
Bulandshahr	
Muzaffarnagar	
Delhi	
Meerut	
Hurdwar	
Jelallabad	From Ferozepore.
Hansi	
Umballa	From Umballa.
Kurnal	
Jhelum	From Sialkot.
Gujrat	
Shahpur	
Sailkot	
Jhang	From Multan.
Dera Ghazi Khan	
Multan	
Dera Ismail Khan	
Rawalpindi	From Rawalpindi.
Quetta	From Quetta.
Sibi	
Amritsar	From Mian Mir.
Lahore	

395. I feel that the time has arrived when Rulers of Native States might be asked to co-operate with the Government of India in the extension of horse and mule-breeding. A number of Native Chiefs possess home studs; amongst others might specially be noted the States of Patiala, Ulwar, Jeypore, Jodhpore, Gwalior, Bhavnagar and numerous others in Kathiawar; but home studs do but little to foster horse-breeding. What we require to do is to so far interest the Native Chiefs that they will extend it in the districts of their States. **Breeding in Native States.**

396. All the more important has this subject become since the maintenance by these States of Imperial Service Cavalry. Roughly speaking, 8,000 horses and 1,700 mules are maintained. Of these, the Kashmir and Punjab States Cavalry obtain their remounts mainly from fairs in the Punjab, whilst other States are mainly mounted on Arabs and Australians.

397. We have evidence, during the year under review, that 102 remounts were bought at shows and fairs; this, however, cannot in any way represent the number actually purchased in our various breeding districts. The highest price paid for remounts for Imperial Service Troops was Rs. 300, and the lowest Rs. 200, whilst the highest for Native Cavalry was Rs. 500 and Rs. 190 respectively; the averages being Rs. 242 for Native Cavalry and Rs. 229 for Imperial Service Troops.

398. It will be seen that these two branches of the service purchase identically the same class of remount, and the institution of the Imperial Service Troops Cavalry adds another difficulty experienced by Native Cavalry in obtaining remounts, the former now entering into competition in our fairs and shows.

399. We should, I consider, make the Imperial Service Troops Cavalry self-supporting, or, in other words, the States now possessing such should, in years to come, be able to remount their own cavalry and transport, and with this view I purpose addressing the Government of India, asking that I may be permitted to visit various Native States, as opportunities offer, with a view of endeavouring to interest the Native Chiefs in the matter. Much can, I feel, be done in this way; I would point out specially to the Mamdot Estate. This commenced in a small way under the late Nawab and has gradually grown to be one of our best shows. I would specially draw attention to the report of the Remount Agent quoted below, referring to the remount stock purchased by him at the Jellalabad Horse Show :—

This fair promises to be one of the best in the Punjab, and competition appears keen. The Mamdot Estate have a good collection of young stock which will prove of great assistance to the Remount Department. I understand that this estate have 90 head of stock already and about 90 more brood-mares are expected to be brought on the strength of the farm. The young stock being brought up on the liberty system promise well.

400. On 5th October 1892 sanction was accorded by the Government of India for unbranded mares, selected by district officers, to be covered by Government stallions under certain conditions; and the Local Governments, North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Punjab, were asked in No. 2373-2374-18, dated 5th October 1892, from the Revenue and Agricultural Department, to instruct the Superintendents, Civil Veterinary Department, to report the result of the experiment in their Annual Reports. **Unbranded mares served by Government stallions.**

401. No mention was made of the experiment by either the Superintendent, North-Western Provinces and Oudh or Punjab. I have, however, ascertained that three mares were selected in the district of Bareilly, two of which were subsequently approved and one rejected by the Superintendent, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

In North Punjab, one was selected in Shahpur,
one „ „ in Hazara,

but the Superintendent makes no mention as to whether he has inspected these mares or not.

402. The attention of the Local Governments and Superintendents will be called to the omission, with a view of more reliable information being obtained next year.

Demand for donkey stallions.

403. I cannot help alluding to the great demand for donkey stallions and the difficulties which this Department experiences in obtaining them. This subject will, however, have again to be alluded to when referring to the demand for these for District Boards, etc.

404. Every endeavour must be made to search for countries able to supply us. Already one jack has been purchased at Quetta, and I am endeavouring to obtain more through Colonel Gaisford, the Deputy Commissioner; the Consul of Zanzibar has been addressed on the subject and has been asked to kindly inform us whether such are available as they are reported to be; and if so, at what price.

405. Whilst at Jalapahar on inspection duty, I was much struck with some mules that had been brought into Jalapahar for sale. They were sturdy animals with good bone; to produce mules of that stamp the country must be supplied with a good class of donkey. I therefore purpose asking Brigadier-General Lance, Commanding Presidency District, whether he thinks a few could be obtained from that source. This officer has always taken such a lively interest in horse and mule-breeding that I feel certain he will help us if it lies in his power.

Unreliable statistics.

406. In the body of this report I have already remarked so fully on the want of reliability of the statistics available, that I feel but little more need be said.

407. Improvement is required in the following directions:—

(*a*) Reliable information should be available in other Provinces, besides such in which our operations are in force, as to the approximate number of mares available for both horse and mule-breeding; without such it will be impossible to extend either industry, especially is this needed in Rajputana, which, I feel, would afford an excellent field for operations.

(*b*) Improved system of registration of foalings. The system now adopted is that each zilladar reports monthly the results of last year's coverings; this is most imperfectly done, either through laziness or, I fear, in some instances, through the wish on their part to extort money from the zemindar before granting him a produce certificate. Immediate steps will be taken to endeavour to remedy this fault.

(*c*) More reliable information is required from officers purchasing at fairs as to the sires by which the various remounts are got. Every endeavour will be made to obtain this. The officers of this Department will be directed to assist these officers in obtaining the information, and, as will be pointed out, they will thus be adding another check to the non-granting of produce certificates by the zilladars.

Horse shows and fairs.

408. A full summary will be found at the end of the review of all fairs and shows held during the year 1893-94.

Bacteriological Laboratory.

409. Owing to the fact that the Laboratory is now situated in Poona, where the climate is unsuitable, it has been found impossible to carry on any experiments for the discovery of vaccines. I trust, however, that when removed to Kumaon, this defect will be remedied. Although little progress has been made in this direction, the Imperial Bacteriologist has worked hard and well in the investigation of *surra* the results will be found in the body of the report.

410. The latest information received as to the progress made in the building of the new Laboratory is dated 19th July 1894; it is in the form of a telegram from the Executive Engineer as follows:—

Roof of main building put up. Masonry complete. Out-houses roofed and ready. Buildings subsidiary to Laboratory forwarded. Afraid the buildings will not be habitable until April 1895.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT IN INDIA

FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR

1893-94.

PART II.—PROVINCIAL REPORT.

I.—HORSE BREEDING.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT IN INDIA

FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR

1893-94.

PART II.—PROVINCIAL REPORT.

II.—HORSE-BREEDING.

411. Table A, page lxiii, will show the number of district horse and pony stallions at the commencement of the year, the increase and decrease during the year, and the balance remaining on 31st March 1894.

Horse and pony stallions belonging to District Boards, etc.

412. The increase is as follows: 16 horses and 21 ponies; the decrease being 3 horses and one pony. Of the balance remaining of 100 horses and ponies, 70 are employed in the Punjab and Derajat. The increase is most satisfactory and I hope still to add to the number employed during the current year.

413. The death-rate has been but small. Table B, page lxiv, will show that one horse was destroyed, whilst only one pony died.

Casualties.

414. From Table C, page lxv, it will be observed that two horses were sold as being unfit for stud work.

Sales.

415. Table D, page lxvi, will show that 58½ horses and 29 ponies were employed at stud work during the year. These covered 3,052 mares as against 1,071 served last year, giving an average of 34·88 per stallion employed. The average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed is 19·17, which is more satisfactory than the average said to be obtained by Imperial stallions.

Number of stallions at stud work and number of mares covered.

416. In South Punjab the demand is not at present great. Arabs are preferred and four more are required for Ferozepore District, two for Jullunder, two for Ludhiana, and one for Karnal.

Demand for stallions.

417. The Superintendent, North Punjab, recommends the purchase of ten more horses and ponies, which suggestion I hope will be adopted by the various District Boards.

418. The Superintendent, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, reports that applications have been received for 62 more Provincial horse and pony stallions.

419. The above epitome of work done by District Boards, etc., is most satisfactory. As an adjunct to work done by Imperial stallions, the results must in a few years be most marked. Many mares that are now quite unfitted for horse-breeding will produce foals that will mate well with our stallions.

420. In addition to the abovementioned 100 horse and pony stallions maintained by District Boards, there are—

Maintained by Native gentlemen in North-Western Provinces		...	7
" " Courts of Wards	ditto	...	5
" " ditto	in South Punjab ...	...	1
" " Mamdot Estate	ditto ...	...	1
	Total	...	14

Cost of feed and keep and how defrayed.

421. The average cost of feed and keep of district horse and pony stallions during 1893-94 was as follows (*vide* Table E, page lxix) :—

	Horse.			Pony.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	264	9	10	238	14	1
North Punjab	230	6	0	207	13	10
South Punjab	246	7	9	157	7	8
Derajat	188	0	0	...		

422. In the North-Western Provinces the Superintendent states that of Rs. 3,000 expended as feed and keep, one-third was furnished by District Boards. It is presumed the remainder was paid from Provincial Funds.

423. In North Punjab the cost of feed and keep is entirely defrayed by District Boards and Municipal Committees. A certain number in each Province are maintained entirely by Native gentlemen.

Mares unbranded or branded for district horse-breeding.

424. Return of branded or certificated mares will be found in Table F, page lxx. Returns from North-Western Provinces and Oudh show that 25,254 mares for horse-breeding were present on 1st April 1893; that 3,291 were added to the registers, and 2,399 were removed during the year, leaving a balance of 26,146 on 31st March 1894. The Superintendent states that this number by no means represents the whole of the mares in North-Western Provinces available for breeding by District Board stallions. Only in the Etawah District has the system of branding mares for service by District Board stallions been carried out.

425. Return of mares for horse-breeding are not available from North Punjab, branding having been attempted in only a few districts; but it is shown that 7,301 pony mares for mule-breeding were present on 1st April 1893; that 8,834 were added to, and 1,422 removed from, the registers, leaving a balance on 31st March 1894 of 14,713.

426. The report of South Punjab only deals with certificated or branded mares, and shows that 1,617 were present on 1st April 1893; 262 were added to the registers; and 225 were removed from the registers, leaving a balance of 1,654 for horse-breeding. In addition to these, 425 mares were selected in the Amritsar District for pony-breeding and 2,637 are employed for mule-breeding in other districts of the South Punjab.

427. I feel that the above returns are most incomplete, and consider that a horse survey, including the whole of India, should be made. Without some such information at hand, it is next to impossible to decide the districts in which horse or mule-breeding can be extended. This will form the subject of a separate communication for the consideration of the Government of India.

Produce.

428. From Table D, page lxvi, it will be seen that 537 foals are reported to have been dropped as the results of the previous year's coverings, giving an average of 19·17 per stallion employed.

PART II.—PROVINCIAL REPORT.

II.—MULE BREEDING.

PART II.—PROVINCIAL REPORT.

II.—MULE-BREEDING.

429. On this subject little need be said. A perusal of Table A, will show that there were 10 district donkey stallions present at the commencement of the year: one was purchased and 7 sold (*vide* Table G, page lxxi) during the year, leaving a balance on 31st March 1894 of four donkey sires in South Punjab for mule-breeding.

Donkey stallions belonging to District Boards, etc.

430. One hundred and seventy-five mares were covered by the four donkey stallions above alluded to, giving an average of 43·75 per stallion employed. The supply of mares in the Punjab is unlimited, and were we able to obtain donkey stallions, mule-breeding could be much extended.

Number of pony mares covered.

431. A reference to Table II, page lxxii shows that of 93 pony mares served in the previous year, 26 dropped mule foals; giving an average of 6·50 per donkey stallion employed. These figures must be considered unreliable.

Produce.

432. The cost of feed and keep of district donkey stallions in South Punjab during the year under report, as shown in Table J, page lxxiii was Rs. 116-14-1. All expenses connected with the feed and keep of donkey stallions in South Punjab is defrayed by District Boards.

Cost of feed and keep of district donkey stallions.

433. The Superintendent, South Punjab, states as follows:—

Demand for donkey stallions.

A large number of these stallions is required. There is a very large demand for Imperial donkey stallions; on the other hand, the demand for District Board stallions is small.

434. The Superintendent, North Punjab, in a special report on the extension of mule-breeding, states that a large number of extra donkey stallions could be employed.

435. The Superintendent, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, reports:—

On the 1st April 1893 we had 16 applications for Provincial stallions and one to purchase a donkey outright. Since then we have received none for Provincial and 8 for the outright purchase of sires, making a total of 16 for Provincial sires and nine for private stud work. Of these, only one has been complied with. The difficulty of obtaining donkeys I have found up to date to be insurmountable. We cannot afford to order our stallions from Italy, and they are practically unobtainable here. The few that one sees in the Punjab are either already used at stud by private owners, or purchased as fast as they can be found by Government. The paucity of Imperial donkey sires in the North-West has been a continual cause of complaint for years past.

436. I have shown how hampered this Department is owing to the scarcity of donkey stallions. The condition of those on the register leaves much to be desired, there being 79 of 16 years of age and upwards out of a total of 300. The Government of India have sanctioned an increase of 30 this year, but I doubt if this number will be reached. It will therefore be next to impossible to provide any for sale to District Boards, etc.

437. As shown in Table K, page lxxiv, the number of colts castrated by Veterinary assistants and salutris paid from Local Funds during 1893-94 was as follows:—

Colts castrated by Veterinary assistants and salutris paid from Local Funds.

North Punjab	100
South Punjab	222
Derajat	221
Baluchistan	70
Total ...	613

Of the above number, 19 were mule colts and only one death is reported as resulting from the effects of castration.

PART II.—PROVINCIAL REPORT.

III.—CATTLE DISEASE — INVESTIGATION AND PREVENTION.

PART II.—PROVINCIAL REPORT.

III.—CATTLE DISEASE—INVESTIGATION AND PREVENTION.

438. Under this heading but little actual progress has been made by the Civil Veterinary Department. Much information has been collected, but it has not as yet been tabulated. **Information collected.**

439. The following extracts from the report of the Superintendent, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, will show the investigations made :—

From reports submitted by district authorities during the last six months of the year 15 districts were affected with rinderpest, seven with foot-and-mouth disease and five with both. In some instances, I fear, the disease has hardly been correctly diagnosed; reports occasionally showing that all cases of rinderpest had recovered, while in others foot-and-mouth disease proved fatal in the majority of instances, the former being as well known for its fatality as the latter for its innocuous nature. This is to be expected until we obtain an efficient subordinate staff throughout the Province.

In many cases disease seems to have been communicated by affected bullocks belonging to carts, etc., left ill in villages or on the roadside; in others, from the mingling of tainted herds with healthy animals on the common pasture. On more than a few occasions, I fear disease has been purposely propagated by *Chamars* and other low caste people with a view to obtain hides. As far as I can ascertain, the Province seems fairly clear from anthrax, both true and symptomatic. Only three districts have reported its existence; nowhere during my cold weather tour could I find cases of either. The description of diseases from which cattle had suffered invariably pointed to rinderpest or foot-and-mouth; contagious pleuro-pneumonia too seems to be absent. This is, however, an insidious disease not very easy of diagnosis, more particularly in the earlier stages; so cases may have easily passed undetected, the illness being ascribed to ordinary pneumonia. Tuberculosis does not seem common, though in some instances I noticed cases of debility that looked much like wasters. An inspection of the abattoirs at our large military stations would, however, demonstrate the absence or otherwise of the disease. Parturient apoplexy and mammitis seem rare, though I have heard of cases. Diseases of the digestive organs appear to be the most prevalent of all. These are probably due to dietetic errors and the dry fibrous nature of the food at one period of the year, and its innutritious watery character at another. For instance, during the hot weather, when everything is parched and dry, the little grazing obtainable is composed of coarse fibrous stocks, which irritate the intestinal canal and produce diarrhœa, dysentery and kindred diseases. Almost immediately on the break of the rains, the face of the country is covered with a luxuriant crop of grasses which contain an enormous percentage of water; being tender and juicy they are eaten with avidity: the results are hoven, plenalvia and ailments of a similar character. Imported European cattle are more liable to contract rinderpest and other contagious diseases than indigenous animals; worse still, they transmit this tendency to their produce. The pure countrybred seems to have acquired a certain hereditary immunity from such affections, and even when attacked, frequently recovers from the more deadly forms. The same fact has been noticed in the cattle inhabiting the Russian Steppes, where rinderpest is enzootic. Buffaloes, natives appear to believe, are liable to all the forms of disease from which cattle suffer, but in a less degree. Colonel Hallen, whom I consulted on this subject, was of opinion that the powers of resistance of the buffalo to contagion, were very little, if at all, greater than those of ordinary cattle. Amongst horses, *surra* of late years appears to have caused more loss than any other disease. During September and October it was rife on the dâk line between Saharanpur and Rajpur; as usual every case attacked proved fatal. As far as I could ascertain, the disease began in *chowkis* situated in the Mohund Pass the animals who succumbed elsewhere being transfers from that part of the line. The ponies were watered from stagnant pools and grazed on low-lying land in the neighbourhood, from which also grass was cut for them. Hence, in all probability, came the virus of the disease.

440. The Superintendent, South Punjab, reports that information is received regularly as to cattle-disease, and that an abstract is made and forwarded to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab, monthly. A copy should be submitted to this office for transmission to the Assistant to the Inspector-General, and steps will be taken to cause this return to be furnished.

441. The Superintendent, North Punjab, reports :—

I regret to say that during the official year under report I have absolutely had no time at my disposal to investigate outbreaks of cattle-disease, but since I took over charge of this office a system has been started by which each Deputy Commissioner sends, monthly, a report to me on any outbreak of cattle-disease in his district, giving the tehsils and villages infected, number of animals attacked, number recovered and number died.

Considering the Civil Veterinary Department has been established now over one year, it is greatly to be regretted that so little has been done towards the prevention of cattle-disease in the Punjab; but so long as the Superintendents, North and South Punjab, have to devote their attention to horse and mule-breeding, and only any spare time they may have, to cattle, I cannot see that more can be done under this head. Speaking personally, horse and mule-breeding takes up the whole of my time; and I am certain that if I was ordered to visit and investigate any outbreak, say, of rinderpest, horse-breeding would suffer. To exemplify what I mean: I am, say, in the Lahore District visiting the various tehsils and stallion stands, with a view to branding mares; a report is sent to me that rinderpest has broken out in the Pindigheb tehsil of Rawalpindi District. To investigate that outbreak I must break up my camp and probably, if I am to do any good, remain in or near Pindigheb for one month. Now during the whole of that month no horse-breeding work would be done, no mares branded, no stands inspected; the notices that had prior to the outbreak of rinderpest been sent to zemindars, etc., of the Lahore, and probably one other district of my intended visit to brand their mares, would now have to be cancelled, causing great inconvenience to all such zemindars that had promising young mares for branding. These mares they would now have to keep for one more year before they could get them branded and so breed from them. Under these circumstances I cannot see how the two works can be carried on by one officer; the only remedy I can suggest is to appoint another Veterinary Surgeon whose sole-work is cattle-breeding and cattle-disease. Any further remarks on this subject from me would be out of place in the report.

442. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay, has devoted much attention to cattle, and has submitted most interesting notes, not only under the heading of "Cattle-disease," but also under that of "Cattle-breeding."

443. His investigations, however, only commenced in September 1893; they therefore embrace only six months of the year under review.

444. He carefully remarks on anthrax, rinderpest, foot-and-mouth disease, pleuro-pneumonia and charbon symptomatique, and has also noted on the native methods of treating some of the abovenamed diseases, all of which information will prove of great use when tabulating particulars that may be received from various sources.

445. Much useful information was collected in both Upper and Lower Burma. The following is a summary of cattle-disease in that country. It will be noticed that Burma is far in advance of other Provinces of India, and I cannot but bring to notice the good work done by Veterinary Lieutenant Evans, the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department:—

The mortality from contagious maladies for the year under report is a little higher than that of the previous year. The mortality for 1892-93 was 24,066 and 1893-94, 26,698. Of these diseases, anthrax has been the most prevalent and severe; in certain districts the outbreaks were violent and the mortality ran high. This was particularly the case in the Akyab District, where 3,643 animals are reported to have succumbed to it. Other districts which sustained somewhat heavy losses of cattle from this malady are Mergui, Kyaukpyu, Bassein, Tharrawaddy, Prome and Henzada.

Except in the Bassein District, the outbreaks of cattle plague were not very extensive and the disease prevailed in a more or less mild form. In Bassein, however, the townships visited by this scourge suffered severe losses; many hundreds of cattle falling victims to it. Pegu, Tharrawaddy, and Henzada also had a fair number of cattle carried off by it.

In one or two districts foot-and-mouth disease caused some heavy losses in cattle; this was notably the case in the Thwegyin District, where 767 animals are reported to have died of it. Some damage was also done in the Akyab, Henzada, and Bassein districts.

It is hardly to be wondered at that these diseases commit such ravages, when the many facilities afforded for their propagation are considered. Taking a very common instance, it is the custom at the end of the working season for owners either to take or send their cattle to the nearest large grazing grounds, where they are tended by professional herdsmen; and it is no exaggeration to say that very many hundreds of animals are often thus congregated. All goes well until one day some animal or animals suffering from some form of contagious disease is introduced into these large herds, when it simply spreads right through them; and when the disease happens to be rinderpest, which by the way in such cases frequently spreads with alarming rapidity, not many days elapse before the death-rate of that part is considerably augmented. The most annoying point about the matter is that, not infrequently, the disease has done serious mischief before professional advice is sought. Burmese herdsmen, like many other persons who may be in charge of other people's property, always hope for the best, and do not think too much about the first few deaths on such large grazing grounds, especially so when many animals are herded together; perhaps, too, some few deaths may escape observation. When the gravity of the situation is taken in, it is often too late.

Burmans are also at times most careless. A case in point is that lately when investigating an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease, imagine my astonishment at finding any number of animals with very sore feet standing up to their knees in slush and water, when some high ground was available. Under such circumstances, it is easy to understand that when ninety per cent. of the cattle of a village are attacked, a great many of them suffer the loss of their hoofs, etc., and die. Generally speaking, I am glad to say that the people are most careful of their livestock. During the rains in certain districts of Lower Burma it is not always an easy matter to obtain high and dry ground.

While cattle are in the hands of the owners, they usually graze on the owner's lands; in such cases if any disease does break out, it has little opportunity of spreading.

It is to be hoped that this year timely information may be afforded this office regarding outbreaks of contagious diseases: a few more details submitted with reports will be most acceptable. In the past, through having a small staff, I have not always been able to meet all the demands for assistance. However, I trust that in a short time I will be able to afford help in most cases.

With few exceptions, which were brought to the notice of Deputy Commissioners concerned, I have noticed that the cattle death registers have been well kept. Mr. Batlivala' who also inspected several districts, also found this to be the case. I should feel much obliged if Deputy Commissioners and other District Officers would kindly initial and affix the date of their inspections of these registers. Each form has printed, on the back, a short summary of the symptoms of rinderpest, anthrax, and foot-and-mouth disease. Veterinary assistants are ordered to inspect these registers. I would strongly urge that some system of registration be extended to Upper Burma as soon as it can conveniently be done; though we are aware that the mortality is very heavy, we have no means of arriving at even an approximate idea of the number of animals that perish annually. For the benefit of cultivators during large outbreaks of contagious diseases it is intended to have printed slips, giving easy directions and simple prescriptions, the ingredients of which may be obtained almost anywhere. These slips will be sent to every Deputy Commissioner to distribute among township officers, who will no doubt arrange for their circulation in every village. By this means the lives of many valuable cattle may be spared. Veterinary assistants have always been in the habit of instructing the cattle owners of each village they visited regarding the precautions to be taken on the outbreak of contagious diseases. Taking the small staff of Veterinary assistants, I think they have accomplished a good deal in the manner of suppressing disease, especially so when it is considered, that before they can show good results, they have to obtain the confidence and the good will of the cattle owners. When the Bill is passed, they will then, of course, be in a better position to see orders carried out. In thinking over the enormous loss of cattle in this country and of revenue to the State, I hope I may be pardoned for suggesting the following: That each large district should have at least four Veterinary assistants, the medium-sized, three, and the smaller ones two. Take the average cost of a Veterinary assistant at about Rs. 800 per annum, and the average cost of a good pair of working oxen at anything between Rs. 160 to Rs. 200, if each Assistant only saves the small number of fifty head of cattle, he renders remunerative service to the cultivators and also to the State; further the more men about the district, the easier for them to hear about outbreaks; and cultivators will have the advantage of knowing that assistance is near at hand, and will no doubt very readily avail themselves of it. Another point in favour of this plan is that the assistants of a district could, in an exceedingly short time, be concentrated at the scene of any outbreak and thus perhaps save many animals. As matters now stand, it is at times most difficult to spare an assistant from any district. Granting one or two can be spared, much time is lost and heavy losses incurred, before they can arrive at the place where their services are required,

446. Very little information has been obtained from the Central Provinces and Berar on the subject of cattle-disease investigation and prevention.

447. Veterinary Lieutenant Maxwell having only joined Baluchistan in February 1894, but little information has been obtained.

448. From Table L, page lxxv, it will be seen that the only Provinces which have afforded any information under this head are the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Central Provinces and Berar, Bombay and Burma. No such information was obtained from the South Punjab, North Punjab, Baluchistan and Derajat, Rajputana, Bengal and Madras.

Out breaks during the year.

449. The North-Western Provinces and Oudh report only deals with three diseases, *viz*, rinderpest, anthrax, and foot-and-mouth disease. It will be seen that the seizures are said to have amounted to 9,106 and the deaths to 2,846.

450. The Central Provinces report deals slightly with pleuro-pneumonia in addition to the three diseases named above. The seizures are 11,434, and the deaths amount to 7,292, from contagious diseases only. In Berar the number of cattle affected with contagious diseases was 12,004, of which 5,434 died.

451. In Bombay the report deals with charbon symptomatique in addition to the diseases above named. The number of cattle affected was 3,927 of which 1,703 died.

452. Burma simply reports the number of deaths, which is deplorably large, amounting as it does to 57,582 head of cattle.

453. This gives the following totals:—

Provinces.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	9,106	2,846	31·25
Central Provinces	12,001	5,434	45·26
Berar	11,434	7,292	63·77
Bombay	3,927	1,703	43·36
Total	36,471	17,275	47·36

To which must be added the number of deaths which occurred in Burma, making a total of 74,857. The death-rate, large as it is, in no way represents the total mortality, as our system of registration is as yet far from complete.

454. The largest percentage of deaths occurred from charbon symptomatique; but as few cases are reported, reliance cannot be placed on this as indicative of the ordinary mortality from this disease. Anthrax next accounts for the greatest mortality.

455. With reference to the number of deaths from foot-and-mouth disease, I consider that it is fairly recorded in the North-Western Provinces and Bombay; but I consider the statistics furnished from the Central Provinces and Berar unreliable: either the disease has been mistaken or the treatment adopted must have been of the worst description, as during an outbreak of this disease few deaths should occur if ordinary precautions are taken; whereas in the Central Provinces especially the death-rate is shown as having been 37·52 per cent.

456. The vast mortality shown to have occurred proves the enormous losses which the agricultural community suffers annually, and shows the urgent necessity for the formation of our veterinary subordinate staff. Let us, roughly speaking, value each head of cattle lost at Rs. 10, which is a very low valuation, and the loss from such cases as can be proved amounts to the large sum of Rs. 7,48,570.

457. Until the time arrives when we shall have our veterinary subordinate staff trained, every endeavour must be made by the Superintendents to disseminate such knowledge amongst the agriculturists as will tend to reduce the death-rate when contagious diseases appear. I am well aware of the difficulties that are encountered owing to the apathy of the people; still much can be done by the Superintendents bringing themselves more in touch with the zemindars.

Remarks.

458. The main points for consideration are—

Propagation of disease by Chamars.—I fear that there can be no doubt that this prevailed to a great extent. When our subordinate staff is complete, and we are in a measure able to superintend outbreaks of disease, great attention should be paid to this important subject, and the aid of the Police will be required to assist in checking the nefarious practices of this class.

When Veterinary Surgeon to the Punjab Government, some years ago, I felt positive that on the appearance of an outbreak of contagious disease in a village, the death-rate was increased by poisoning.

459. *European cattle more liable to rinderpest and other contagious Diseases.*—This question is one that must be carefully enquired into, although as but few head of cattle are imported it will not affect this country materially.

460. *Rabies.*—The remarks contained in the extract from the report by Superintendent, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, are worthy of note, especially that portion in which he states: "One animal bit several natives, all of whom, with one exception, died of hydrophobia." This points to the urgent necessity of an institution in India where the Pasteur system of treatment of this disease could be carried out.

461. *Combination of horse-breeding and cattle duties.*—The remarks contained in the report by the Superintendent, North Punjab, are worthy of consideration, and I trust that when our subordinate staff is available, it will be found feasible to appoint special Veterinary officers to superintend the cattle section in such districts where horse-breeding is carried on. This would necessitate the appointment of at least three more officers, *viz.*, one for Punjab, one for North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and one for Bombay.

462. I regret that more progress has not been made in this direction during the year under review; still it must be remembered that the cattle portion of the work is in its infancy, and that it will require two or three years to mature.

463. By Proceedings of the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 26-133, dated 4th July 1893, paragraph 10 (iii), one of the duties of the officers, Civil Veterinary Department, is that of forwarding specimens of tissues, etc., of diseased animals as may be required by the Imperial Bacteriologist. This subject has not as yet received much attention, and but little can be done until the Laboratory is moved to the new site selected. On this point the Assistant to the Inspector-General reports as follows:—

It is very important that accurate information should be obtained for the Imperial Bacteriologist. This is evident from the state of confusion and uncertainty which exist regarding the prevalence of anthrax, a disease which is invariably confounded with charbon symptomatique. With a view to avoiding similar confusion in the future, and of obtaining information regarding the prevalence, etc., of contagious diseases, a series of manuals are being issued to officers of the Department and others, four have been issued during the year; the subjects dealt with being rinderpest, anthrax, charbon symptomatique, and horse *Surra.*

PART II.—PROVINCIAL REPORT.

IV.—CATTLE BREEDING, &c.

PART II.—PROVINCIAL REPORT.

IV.—CATTLE BREEDING, &c.

464. The Government of India, in Revenue and Agricultural Department Resolution No. 27—133, dated 4th July 1893, directed that information with reference to cattle should be collected under different headings; but during the year under review little progress has been made. On this point the Assistant to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, who superintends the animal disease branch of the Head-quarter Office, reports as follows :—

Collection of Statistics, etc.—The Department is not yet in working order, so that reports have not yet been regularly submitted, and the collection of statistics has made little progress. In the Bombay Presidency endeavours have been made to obtain early reports regarding outbreaks of contagious and infectious diseases amongst stock. The Local Government sanctioned a system of reporting by *Mamlatdars* and other village officers. The reports received are useful, but all districts do not appear to have submitted them with equal regularity. General reports have been received from the North-Western Provinces, but no other Provinces have given any information on the subject. It is not to be hoped that much can be done until the Subordinate Veterinary Department is appointed.

465. The Assistant to Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department has carefully reviewed the results of the introduction of Brittany cattle into India and has arrived at the following conclusions :—

(*a*) That the most suitable cross for the hills is that between Brittany and small plains cattle, the cows being good milkers.

(*b*) The cross between the Brittany and Pahari is not satisfactory, the cows being bad milkers.

(*c*) The cross between the Brittany and the Nagori yield nicely-shaped animals, but inferior milkers.

(*d*) The males of all these crosses are useless as plough cattle in India, owing to the absence of the hump and to the altered position of the neck.

466. This officer concludes his report on this subject with the following remarks :—

I may remark that no better breed of cattle could have been selected from Europe to improve the milking powers of the hill breeds in India, or for the production of milch cattle for the hills. The reasons why success has not attended the enterprise are *firstly*, that the zemindars prefer plough cattle to milch, and the produce of Brittany and Pahari, being humpless, is considered useless; *secondly*, cattle-breeding is carried on in a most haphazard fashion by the people, who never feed their cows on anything but grass; and when any breed is submitted to the treatment which Indian cattle receive, they fall off in milk. The produce then soon becomes as bad, or nearly so, as the original indigenous stock.

It is only therefore to be expected that improvement can be made when the enterprise is undertaken by Europeans who are willing to spend time and money.

467. The conclusions to be drawn are therefore against the introduction of European breeds of cattle.

468. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay, reports that bulls have been supplied and supported by various Local Boards; but, as he justly remarks, "it will be necessary to obtain the present records of the Presidency before suggesting improvements or attempting to take any steps in the matter."

469. This officer, with a view of testing the powers of transference of sheep from one part of India and Australia to other parts, has maintained a flock at Ahmednagar; they were obtained from Baluchistan, Deccan, Rajputana and Australian Merinos. His experiments in crossing them with *Siah Band* rams are most instructive.

470. I regret that but little progress has been made under this most important heading during the year under review, but it must be considered that instructions were issued somewhat late in the year. I trust, however, that during the coming cold weather much will be done.

471. The Superintendent, North Punjab, reports as follows :— **Cattle fairs and shows**

No cattle fair or show has been visited by me during the year under report; in fact, only one cattle fair was held in the North Punjab, *viz.*, Shahkot, Jhang district, and as that fair followed so close upon the horse show at Jhang, it was impossible for me to reach there in time.

472. The Superintendent, South Punjab, attended the cattle fairs of Amritsar (Dewali), Sirsa and Hissar, on which he reports as follows:—

At the Amritsar (Dewali) Cattle Show there were nearly 50,000 head of cattle, there being over 12,000 in excess of the Dewali fair of the previous year. More than 9,000 head of cattle exchanged hands than during the show held in 1892.

Rupees 1,920 were awarded chiefly to owners of animals resident in Amritsar District; some prizes fell, however, to the owners of Lahore and Ferozpur.

It is satisfactory to note that in spite of the large numbers of animals present, the amount of the disease was comparatively slight.

Twenty-eight cases of rinderpest occurred, 20 of which recovered.

Several salutris, some the servants of Amritsar District Board, others from neighbouring districts, attended and were deputed to inspect all the cattle.

Any animal showing signs of disease was immediately removed to a temporary Veterinary Hospital, which had been erected at a distance of about half a mile from the fair.

The carcases of the cattle which died from rinderpest were cremated in a cinerator which the Municipality has very wisely erected close by.

The crowding together at large fairs of such a large number of animals as this is no doubt, as has been pointed out by Veterinary Lieutenant L. J. Blenkinsop, a great factor in the spread of disease generally, but there would no doubt be considerable difficulty in adopting measures to remedy this.

Sirsa Spring Cattle Fair.

I attended this fair, which was held from 8th to 21st March on the 19th of that month.

Over 7,000 animals were reported to have been brought to the fair; more than 6,000 were sold. There was no sickness of any kind reported.

On the 19th there were about 100 animals on the fair ground, which were looking well and generally in good condition.

I noticed that there was only one District Board salutri in attendance. He belonged to Sirsa Tehsil. As there are 4 salutris doing duty in this district under the District Board authorities, I would suggest that in future at least two of them, if not more, should be deputed to do duty at the show, which is an annual one.

The principal breeds of cattle noticeable were the Hissar and Bikanir breeds.

The fair was started some five years ago, and is said to have been an improvement on that of last year.

Rupees 200 were awarded in prizes, and judging was carried out by zaildars of Sirsa Tehsil.

Hissar Spring Cattle Fair.

This fair, which was held from the 22nd of March to 6th April, was attended on the 3rd April 1894. Judging from reports, it was not so good as usual, although better than last year.

Twenty-four thousand animals were exhibited, out of which 17,000 were disposed off.

Thirteen or 14 cases of foot-and-mouth disease were reported, but otherwise no sickness prevailed.

Six classes were judged by Captain Hamilton of the Commissariat Department, assisted by two Native officials and myself. Rupees 189 were awarded in prizes.

Several cattle fairs were unattended for the reason that my time was quite taken up with my duties in connection with horse-breeding.

473. The Superintendent, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and others, excepting Bombay, do not appear to have visited any cattle fairs. In some Provinces no fairs are held.

474. In the Bombay Presidency the following cattle fairs were held:—

Sibi.—Two hundred and nineteen exhibited; the bullocks are reported on as excellent. The Chief Commissariat Officer purchased 55 bullocks at an average of Rs. 80 each. The milch cattle were particularly good.

Nowshero.—Two hundred and five exhibited. With reference to this fair the Superintendent reports that it was held in conjunction with the horse show, and that endeavours will be made in future to encourage this particular branch of the show, as some of the milch cattle were exceptionally good, and that it was evident that great care was exercised by their owners in mating them with only approved bulls.

Cutch.—One hundred and seventy-three cattle and 41 sheep were exhibited, but the Superintendent was unable to be present.

475. More must be done in this direction, and the attention of the various Superintendents will be drawn, through the local Governments, to the necessity of their attending every cattle fair they possibly can, not only with a view of making themselves acquainted with the different breeds of cattle in their Provinces, but also of preventing the extension of contagious diseases where these are found to exist.

PART II.—PROVINCIAL REPORT.

V.—VETERINARY INSTRUCTION.

PART II.—PROVINCIAL REPORT.

V.—VETERINARY INSTRUCTION.

476. The Principal in his report states that 28 candidates passed in the three clases out of 37 that presented themselves for examination. Of these, 11 passed and obtained the diploma as graduates. **Bombay Veterinary College.**

477. On 1st April 1893, 38 students were on the College rolls and 48 at the end of the year, the nationality or caste being as follows :—

Hindus	23
Europeans and Eurasians	8
Parsis	7
Mahomedans	5
Portuguese and Native Christians	2
Jews	2
Buddhists...	1
Total ...	48

478. All men who obtained the diploma in April 1893 found employment. Numerous applications for graduates still remain to be filled up.

479. *Foot-and-mouth disease* is reported as having been very prevalent throughout the year, especially from November to March, in the City and Island of Bombay.

480. *Glanders and Farcy.*—Twenty-eight horses were destroyed during the year under review, two of which were discovered amongst horses arriving from the Persian Gulf.

481. *Rabies.*—Six cases were admitted to the Bai Sakerbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital and destroyed. Two cases of hydrophobia are reported by the Coroner of Bombay.

482. During the year under review 5,999 animals were imported into Bombay and inspected.

483. The folowing patients were treated during the year :—

In-patients.—

Horses	320
Cattle	1,046
Dogs	175
Total ...	1,541 as compared with 1,705 in 1892-93, showing a decrease of 164.

Out-patients—

Six hundred and eight cases were treated against 894 in 1892-93, showing a decrease of 286.

484. A Professor to aid the Principal is absolutely necessary ; one will be appointed shortly.

485. The total cost of the college, after deducting receipts, was Rs. 24,427 ; that of the Sewri Lazaretto, Rs. 2,135 ; and of the Harbour Veterinary Surgeon, Rs. 780.

486. This institution appears to have done the same good work for which it has been noted for some years. It must be looked upon as one which is of great importance to the State ; training, as it does, not only Veterinary Assistants for districts, but also for Native Cavalry, Remount Department, and Native States. **Lahore Veterinary School.**

487. The summer session commenced on 1st May 1893. Forty-nine new students entered the college, of whom 19 were military, 11 were scholarship-holders from District Boards, and 19 were free.

488. The winter session commenced on 21st October 1893. The senior class then numbered 35 and the junior 49, making a total of 84. Of the 35, 26 passed as Veterinary assistants at the examination held in April. Of these 7 belonged to Native Cavalry, one to the Remount Department, and 3 to Native States. The latter I look upon as most important, as when the time arrives at which we shall be ready with our organized staff of Veterinary assistants, we shall require Native States to co-operate with us; otherwise our endeavours to suppress contagious diseases will be greatly hampered by having in our midst centres from which these diseases, so ruinous to the country, will be disseminated. I would like to see the training of Veterinary assistants for Native States carried on simultaneously with that which we are now effecting for India.

489. With reference to the number of failures, *viz.*, nine, the Principal, Veterinary Captain Nunn, reports as follows :—

In comparing the results of the final examination this year with former years, it should be borne in mind that the standard required to pass has been raised to the old first class, *viz.*, 40 per cent. in each subject and 50 per cent. of the total. The old second-class standard of 25 per cent. in each subject and 35 per cent. of total now only entitles the student to remain another year in the college; when, if he again fails, he has to leave. Had the old standard of examination been in force, the whole of 35 would have passed, as the 9 who failed are entitled to remain one year and appear a second time; this, 8 of them have notified their intention of doing.

The results of the final examination have been forwarded to you. In this it will be seen that 7 out of the 9 unsuccessful candidates failed in Surgery. The reason of this I foretold in paragraph 5 of the Annual Report of 1892-93; and I have nothing further to remark, except to mention that from 29th March 1893, when Veterinary Lieutenant L. J. Blenkinsop, Army Veterinary Department, formerly Professor at the College, left for England, to 8th November 1893, when Veterinary Lieutenant H. A. Sullivan was appointed, I was entirely alone.

Veterinary Lieutenant Sullivan, as was only to be expected, was sometime getting acquainted with the practice and routine of the College, and, being a junior officer and not long in India, was not well conversant with the Vernacular. He has unfortunately been ill since the 25th of March and will have to take leave to England; so practically for at least 9 months of the year, since Veterinary Lieutenant L. J. Blenkinsop left, I have been alone; and hence the large number of failures in Surgery, which is a subject that is more or less of a handicraft and requires individual care and attention to be devoted to each student to ensure his acquiring manual dexterity, and this care with the increase of the current work of the hospital and College I am physically unable to give. Steps are, I believe, being taken to secure the services of another officer in Veterinary Lieutenant Sullivan's place, but in any case it will be some time before he gets accustomed to the routine and practice of the College, even if he has had any previous experience of teaching; and I need hardly, I think, point out how absolutely fatal such constant changes are to anything like systematic teaching and the very great difficulties I have to contend with.

490. From the year now under review students wishing to enter the College have to be in possession of the Middle School educational certificate. The possession of this higher educational qualification will be the means of bringing a superior class of students to the College. For 28 vacancies 77 applications were received, testifying to the popularity of the institution.

491. The practice at this institution shows a marked increase during the year :—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
(1) No. of indoor patients (Equine)	417	485
(2) „ outdoor „ „	896	1,404
(3) „ indoor „ (cattle and other animals)	20	85
(4) „ outdoor „ (do. do.)	784	809
(5) „ horses shod	985	1,082
(6) „ horses examined	61	32

492. The death-rate was very small. In class (1) it amounted to 2·8; all the cases having been admitted in a hopeless condition. In class (2) it was only 3. In class (3) it was 12·9, due to the fact that this includes 9 dogs destroyed for rabies out of a total number of 11 deaths. In class (4) it was 1·2.

493. The falling off in the number of horses examined for soundness was due to the fact that the Principal was alone for a portion of the year and could not attend to this branch.

494. The total number of patients, indoor and outdoor, rose from 3,193 in 1892-93 to 3,897 during the year under review.

495. The total cost of this establishment was Rs. 17,935 from Imperial Revenues against Rs. 16,006 and Rs. 15,759 from Provincial Funds against Rs. 16,965 last year, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,206 under Provincial Revenues and an increase of Rs. 1,929 under Imperial; the latter being due to compensation allowance paid to the European staff.

496. The Principal again brings to notice the necessity of some standard text-books being decided upon. This question will be considered in consultation with Principals of other Colleges.

497. The only suggestion which I can possibly make for the improvement of the teaching at this College is that, as is done in Burma, a certain number of the senior students be occasionally sent out into districts in which contagious diseases exist, in order to become acquainted with the symptoms exhibited in the different forms of such diseases, as well as to be instructed in the best methods to be adopted to prevent their extension. This question will be referred to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab.

498. Our best thanks are due to Veterinary Captain Nunn, D. S. O., for his indefatigable zeal shown under trying circumstances; for, as has already been stated, this officer had to work single-handed for nine months.

Bengal Veterinary Institution.

499. This institution which had for a long time been considered necessary for the purpose of providing duly qualified Veterinary assistants for the cattle districts in Lower Bengal and Assam, was opened at the early part of the year; and although it has already made some progress, still it cannot be considered as in full working order.

500. The staff of the institution is as follows:—

Principal...Veterinary Captain W. D. Gunn.

Assistant Superintendent and Lecturer in Anatomy...Mr. E. Burke.

Lecturer in Physiology...Mr. B. S. Shroff, G.B.V.C.

Lecturer in Materia Medica and Therapeutics ..Babu Haradhan Dutt, G. C. M. S.

501. Commenced on 20th April, the hospital was opened for the admission of patients on 10th January 1894. Accommodation is provided for 40 horses and 60 cattle patients. Since the opening of the College on 10th January until 31st March 50 horses and mules and 53 bullocks have received treatment. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal, who is also Principal of the School, states:—

Considering the excellent accommodation for sick animals and the great care bestowed on them, it is very disappointing that there are not more applications for veterinary relief.

502. As, however, it was of the greatest importance that cases should be obtained for instructional purposes, opportunity was taken of the appearance amongst the transport animals of a peculiar form of disease which at first was thought to be Farcy, but which has subsequently proved not to be so. These cases were admitted to the Bengal Veterinary Institution for careful investigation and also to provide patients for the students.

503. The Principal further remarks:—

It will probably be some time before the institution becomes properly known to the classes which it is intended to benefit, and in the mean time practice for the students must be obtained from every available source. The institution is now well equipped with surgical instruments, drugs and appliances; and there is little doubt that when it becomes more widely

known, all the stalls will be occupied by patients. Since the buildings have been completed, several further improvements have been made, the most important of which has been filling in of the tank near the *post-mortem* room. This was very insanitary and a serious source of danger to the students and servants. It has been proposed that this new plot of ground will be utilized as a garden for growing lucerne, guinea grass, and botanical plants.

504. Only 35 students have attended the classes as yet, but the institution must be looked upon as in its infancy. Of the 35, one is a Christain, one a Mahomedan and 33 are Hindus. I trust that the difficulty, which has frequently been experienced with Hindus, *viz.*, that they object to operate on bovines, will not be experienced in Bengal, as if they do, they will prov useless as Veterinary assistants. It is to be regretted that more Mahomedans are not forthcoming.

505. The Principal in his report states :—

After the publication of the rules and regulations in the Gazette of 3rd January 1894, applications were daily received, until the total number reached 210. As it was only proposed to have 60 students during the first year, this large number had to be weeded out. All applicants were communicated with in writing, asking them to appear on 26th January last. Each individual was examined, and of the total, 66 young men were selected and their names presented to the Board of Management as candidates who were most suitable as Veterinary students. The majority of the applicants were not sufficiently good in the colloquial knowledge of English to enable them to follow the lectures. On the 23rd February the selected candidates were requested to attend the institution, but only 30 have apparently any intention of joining the school. It is not understood why all those who were selected have failed to attend the institution, except that it is possible many of them were disappointed in not receiving a scholarship; nor were they assured of an appointment after passing the full course. But this was specially pointed out to them, that future appointments could not be promised, nor could it be stated what prospects there would be for graduates.

As the session commenced so late, it has been thought advisable to consider this only as a preliminary course, as the session proper really opens on the 23rd June.

Fifteen scholarships of Rs. 5 a month each have been offered by Government, which are to be held until the 1st November 1894. It was very difficult to decide to whom these should be given, as it was laid down, as one of the conditions, that the first stipends should be allotted according to the superior educational acquirements. Five of the stipends were awarded to those who had passed the Entrance Examination, but only two of the five have joined the institution. As there were no means of testing the remaining students except by an examination, it was thought desirable to select 13 who, according to the weekly examinations held in the subjects taught in the institution, were most advanced.

Scholarships have also been awarded by the District Boards of Mymensingh and Patna, and the Burdwan Raj has also offered to provide two of Rs. 10 a month each; but so far no one has been sent for instruction.

The Sheo Bux Bogla Scholarship of Rs. 10 a month, founded by Dr. Kenneth McLeod has not yet been awarded, but Babu Surendro Nath Bose has been recommended for it, on the ground that he has proved to be the most intelligent and hardworking student in the institution.

In 1887, when the subject of a Veterinary School was considered, several large landowners promised to establish scholarships and provide work for the successful students afterwards. To these gentlemen a letter was sent, asking if they were still desirous of founding scholarships or sending candidates for instruction to the Bengal Veterinary Institution. So far, the only satisfactory reply has been from the Manager of the Burdwan Raj Estates, who has promised, as above stated, to send two candidates and to give them each a stipend of Rs. 10 a month.

506. As before stated, the hospital has not filled as well as it should; still 106 admissions took place from 10th January to 31st March 1894, which must be looked upon as satisfactory.

507. The Principal attributes the small number of patients to two causes :—

(*a*) The charges being too high.

(*b*) The owners are distrustful of leaving their animals in hospital.

I agree with (*a*). The charges at this hospital are very high, and I trust that the Committee of Management will see their way to lessen them.

With reference to (*b*), I feel that as success attends the cases that are admitted, and that the institution becomes better known, all want of confidence on the part of the natives will speedily disappear.

508. A forge has been started, but, owing to the high wages asked by *nalbands*, little has as yet been done.

509. The building of this institution commenced in April 1893, and the Principal, Veterinary School, Ajmere, joined on 23rd idem; the school, however, was not opened until the 12th of March 1894. Rajputana Veterinary School at Ajmere.

510. It consists of a lecture-room, pharmacy, offices and museum in the main building; dissecting-room, Assistant Superintendent's quarters, six quarters for resident pupils, a forge and shoeing shed, ten loose boxes and ten stalls for horses and ten stalls for cattle.

511. The fees charged are as follows:—

(*a*) For each pupil from Darbars that have subscribed to the building fund, Rs. 20 per month.

(*b*) For private or non-subscriber's pupil, Rs. 30 per month.

This means that during the course, which lasts two years, the terms being of nine months duration during each year, every student will cost either Rs. 360 under Class (*a*), or Rs. 540 under Class (*b*), for tuition alone, besides the cost of living, books, etc. I doubt if any school costing this amount will prove a success.

512. Only 24 students out of 35 required joined the school at its opening.

513. A veterinary school exists at Rangoon, where the education of pupils is carried on by Veterinary-Lieutenant Evans, a most energetic and zealous officer, assisted by a subordinate staff. The object of this, as well as that of other schools, is the training of Veterinary assistants who will enable a system of suppression of cattle-disease to be adopted. Burma is, however, more advanced than many other Provinces, it having already 15 assistants at work. Burma Veterinary School.

514. With reference to the working of the school, Veterinary-Lieutenant Evans reports as follows:—

During the year the average number of pupils on the rolls was 34. The attendance at lectures was very fair. As stated in last years' report, certain boys were in the habit of absenting themselves without leave and without cause. By repeatedly inflicting fines for every day's absence, keeping them in after hours till 7 or 8 P.M., and not granting the annual two months' vacation or other holidays, we succeeded in getting a good deal of work out of these lazy boys, who were simply too idle to apply themselves to the task. Most of the boys have, however, worked steadily through the year. The one great drawback in connection with the school is the lack of practical illustration for the boys; but every opportunity was taken to help them in this respect. As regards contagious diseases, we showed them cases of anthrax, foot-and-mouth disease and glanders. To compensate somewhat for the lack of practical work at the school, the boys were sent out to the districts in January for 2½ months under the care of certain assistants, who were ordered to take the boys with them on their rounds, show them cases, especially those of contagious diseases, and to instruct them generally in the duties they would later on be called upon to perform.

The final examination for appointments will be held in April next, when I trust that at least three-fourths of the boys will qualify for appointments.

515. The question of building a hospital at Rangoon which should be self-supporting is one that will hereafter have to be considered; in the mean time much may, I think, be done by obtaining cases which must always be forthcoming in such a large city.

516. The system adopted of sending the pupils out with Veterinary assistants, in order that they may personally become acquainted with the symptoms seen in different forms of contagious diseases and the best means of checking their progress, is one which I greatly approve of, and which I consider should be adopted at all Veterinary educational establishments. These schools, with the exception of Ajmere, are located in large cities, where this portion of the work, which I consider of the greatest importance, cannot be learned.

517. My predecessor most forcibly brought to the notice of the Government of India the great necessity which existed for the establishment of a Veterinary College in the Madras Presidency. Madras.

518. At present the only veterinary education obtainable is at Saidapet, which, being at some distance from the city of Madras, receives but very few

patients. It is at this establishment that the Stock Inspectors are trained, and their professional training must be of but little value.

519. The result of this delay in founding a College will be that when the system is perfected, and when Veterinary assistants are available in other Provinces for the establishment of a subordinate Veterinary staff, Madras will be the only Presidency found wanting.

520. At present the 14 Stock Inspectors cannot be said to be connected with the Civil Veterinary Department, as from a return submitted by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, to the Board of Revenue, it would appear that these men were employed at an average of only 12 days during the year on veterinary work.

521. I cannot help stating that I have been most forcibly struck with the statistics shown by my predecessor as representing the number of deaths reported in this Presidency from rinderpest and anthrax, *viz.*—

	Died from Rinderpest	Died from Anthrax.	Total Deaths.
1887-88	116,558	31,132	150,990
1888-89	95,795	19,893	115,688

522. I regret that no later statistics are available, but with such as are above shown I feel that I need add but little to show the necessity for the training of a good subordinate Veterinary staff. I sincerely trust that the Government of Madras will soon see the advisability of following the advice of my predecessor, which I most cordially endorse.

Dispensaries.

523. Table M, page lxxviii will show the work done by these institutions. Little information, except from Bombay, has been furnished by the Superintendents.

524. The report received from Bombay enters fully into the question and shows that during the year under review 9,843 animals were treated at the various dispensaries, of which 7,372 were cured and only 304 died. The working of these establishments in that Presidency must be considered satisfactory.

525. In Berar 511 patients were treated at the one-dispensary opened at Amraoti, of which 431 were cured and 27 died.

526. The results shown in Central Provinces are unsatisfactory. Two thousand one hundred and twelve patients were treated, of which 807 are said to have been cured; 16 died. But the large number of 1,140 are shown as "result unknown."

527. In South Punjab 10,781 are shown as having been treated, but no information is furnished as to the results obtained; this is not satisfactory.

528. The cost of these establishments is shown in Table N, page lxxix.

529. Bombay is, however, the only Province which submits any statement worthy of the name. The only alteration which I shall submit for consideration hereafter is that under the heading of receipts the amount received as fees should be stated.

530. If we deduct the sum of Rs. 2,566-10-1, stated to have been received from other sources, which I presume are fees received, from the total expenditure, the cost of these establishments amounts in Bombay to something under Rs. 2 a head for animals treated.

Work done by subordinate establishment.

531. The Superintendent, North Punjab, states nothing as to the work performed by the Veterinary Assistants, but reports as follows with reference to the men themselves:—

I should like to make a few remarks concerning Veterinary assistants. These men no doubt, if properly looked after, by of course, professional men, such as Superintendents, Civil Veterinary Department, would be of very great assistance to Deputy Commissioners; but without this professional supervision I doubt if the majority of these men earn their pay. When they first leave the Lahore College they know quite sufficient for all purposes required of them, but when, year after year, they find that no professional officer is put in charge, and so no awkward questions can be put to them, they naturally soon forget all the useful knowledge they learned at the Lahore College. To remedy this state of things every Veterinary assistant should be personally inspected by a Superintendent at least once a year; his books should be checked, his monthly diaries and reports examined and verified, and he himself should be examined as to his fitness to remain in the post he holds. If all this were carried out, I am convinced that these men would see the advisability of keeping up their knowledge in veterinary matters; they would also have to be keener about their work; thus instead of being really of little use in a district, they would soon be recognized as some of the most useful servants. Now comes the question who, *viz.*, what Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, can give these men the supervision required? Certainly not the Superintendent, North or South Punjab, whose sole work would be Imperial and Provincial horse-breeding. The whole matter therefore rests with the Punjab Government. Another Superintendent is most certainly required for the cattle portion of the work; this Superintendent, like the late Veterinary Surgeon to Punjab Government, could supervise the District Board Veterinary assistants.

532. The Superintendent, South Punjab, also reports as follows :—

I regret to report that the amount of work that District Board Salutris get through is not anything like what is expected of them. With the exception of a few men who are holding appointments of Zilladars in the Department, and who work with a certain amount of system, none of them at present can be trusted to perform the most casual duties.

In some cases I have been informed by Deputy Commissioners that they are unable to keep the men acting as District Board salutris up to their work, and have been asked to co-operate with them in the matter.

District salutris in Hissar District are now sending monthly returns to my office through the Deputy Commissioner; they have to show that they have been travelling in the district at least 14 days in the month, etc. These returns after being noted on by me are returned to the Deputy Commissioner for record in his office.

I consider it should be impressed upon these men that it is part of their duty to take an interest in horse-breeding, at least as far as the District Board stallions are concerned.

This I know for a fact they do not: they neither know, nor do they want to, anything of the subject. During their movements in districts they should inspect the district stallions from time to time and make some reference to them in their monthly report.

The number of young stock gelded by them is not nearly so large as it ought to be. I am, however, inclined to think that matters are improving in this direction.

Occasionally I find salutris paid by Local Boards working in opposition to one another etc.

Every endeavour to exercise supervision over them is made; but very little more than an annual inspection can be carried out owing to the number of districts that an officer of this Department has to travel through.

In the civil branch of the Medical Department a Civil Surgeon's duties being practically confined to one district, supervision of his subordinates can be effectual.

I am inclined to believe that when as students these men have qualified at the Lahore Veterinary College, that they possess sufficient practical knowledge to carry out their duties, but that having obtained employment at Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 a month in the districts, partly through want of supervision, they become indolent and absolutely refuse to use their knowledge.

533. These men appear to have given somewhat more satisfaction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The Superintendent of those Provinces reports as follows :—

During the year we have had a Veterinary assistant at work in each of the ten districts of Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Saharunpur, Dehra Dun, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Bijnor, Budaon, Moradabad and Agra. Although it is not possible for a single man to cope with the disease of a whole district, they have done good work in many ways. They have reported outbreaks; advised owners; treated a certain number of sick and injured animals; inspected dâk lines, castrated and examined cattle and horses at fairs and shows to prevent the entrance of diseased animals; assisted me in the suppression of *surra* on the Saharunpur-Rajpur line; have accompanied me when touring in their districts, assisting me in tracing disease, enquiries about breeds of cattle, pony and donkey-breeding, etc. With some exceptions, they are willing and intelligent men with a fair knowledge of their work, and will be still more valuable when they have a few more years' experience. They of course require supervision. Drugs and instruments were issued to 8 of them, and will be furnished to the remaining 2 and the 5 to be entertained in 1894-95, during the ensuing year.

534. In Berar the work done is shown in the following extract from Veterinary Captain Short's report :—

Veterinary Assistant G. D. Khandhar visited Jalgaon in the Akola District in April 1893 to investigate an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease. In August 1893 he visited Mungrul Dastagir in the Amraoti District to treat animals suffering from rinderpest, but on his arrival there was no disease to be found. In December he visited Jalgaon to investigate cause of deaths of cattle said to have been poisoned, on which a report was submitted. In January 1894 he proceeded to Buldana to take over charge of the Dispensary from Veterinary Assistant Kshirsagar, who was allowed to resign the service. In February he visited Mulkapur to investigate another poisoning case. In March to treat and advise on cattle suffering from foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest. During the remainder of his time he was employed at the dispensary at Amraoti.

Mr. H. R. Kshirsagar during April was in charge of the stallions marching about the districts. In June he visited Lopali in the Mulkapur taluk to investigate an outbreak of rinderpest. No report was received. During November, December and January he was on tour with the stallions. He was ordered by the Deputy Commissioner of Buldana to visit two other outbreaks, but failed to carry out the orders ; this disobedience and other irregularities were the cause of his having to resign the service on the 1st February 1894.

535. In Central India no subordinate staff is as yet employed except the graduates of the Bombay Veterinary College, who are in charge of the dispensaries.

536. A large subordinate staff is maintained in Burma. The majority have done good work either in the districts or in dispensaries, but the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, reports unfavorably of a good number. He, however, states as follows :—

The new scheme for increasing the pay of Assistants sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner comes into force on the 1st April 1894. I feel sure this increase of pay will keep men up to the mark, as they are fully aware that if their work is not considered satisfactory, increments of pay will be withheld. When the new Assistants are appointed, which will be in June, I think it would be desirable if the present staff were permitted to come to Rangoon for six weeks or two months to attend a course of lectures. There can be no doubt now that most of the present staff of assistants have gained the confidence of the people, as their advice is eagerly sought after. When available, Veterinary assistants were sent on special duty to affected districts.

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PART II.—PROVINCIAL REPORT.

VI.—TOURS OF SUPERINTENDENTS.

PART II.—PROVINCIAL REPORT.

VI.—TOURS OF SUPERINTENDENTS.

537. Table O, page lxxx, will show the tours of the various Superintendents during the past year. This table also gives the number of miles travelled, the districts visited, and the shows attended.

PART II.—PROVINCIAL REPORT.

VII.—GENERAL.

PART II.—PROVINCIAL REPORT.

VII.—GENERAL.

538. Table P, page lxxxii, will show the Provincial cost of the Department for the official year 1893-94; but as with most information received from Superintendents regarding the Provincial portion of this report, it is very incomplete. **Provincial cost of Department.**

539. I shall hereafter submit for the consideration of Government that as the Comptroller of India Treasuries furnishes this office with the total cost of the Department as far as Imperial charges are concerned, that Local Governments be asked to allow the same for Provincial charges to be submitted annually by the various Accountant-Generals.

540. This portion of the report is, I feel, very incomplete. Instructions were issued late in the year regarding its submission, and I regret to state that many of the reports received from the Superintendents are wanting in particulars. **General remarks.**

541. The greatest praise is due to Veterinary Captain Morgan, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay, for his very lucid and able Provincial report, showing that much care has been bestowed on its compilation and and that great attention has been paid to the various sections comprised in this portion of his Annual Report.

542. By the foot-note on page 6 for the instructions for the preparation and submission of Annual Reports by officers of the Civil Veterinary Department, it is suggested that the same forms of returns as prescribed for the Imperial Report might be usefully adopted for the the Provincial portion of it; but that their adoption or otherwise is left to the discretion and wishes of the Local Governments. I am of opinion that this system will prove unworkable. On this occasion, in some instances, the Imperial forms have been adopted; in others different forms have been furnished which afford but little if any, information; whilst again many have not been supplied at all. Before the submission of next report I purpose compiling a set of forms which, if adopted, will lead to the collection of much useful information.

543. This subject has been most warmly taken up by District Boards especially in the Punjab, and must result in incalculable benefit to the horse stock of such districts in which the system is in vogue. **Horse-breeding (Provincial.)**

544. The essential points to be considered are—

(*a*). That a good stamp of stallion is obtained. I look upon this as a *sine qua non*. I have been asked by District Boards to purchase Arab pony stallions for them at Rs. 225 each. The class of animal obtainable at that price would do more harm than good, and would certainly lead to disappointment on the part of the breeder and to the discredit of the system. Occasionally such an animal is to be bought that would give good results. I allude to the high caste Arab purchased for racing purposes and that has broken down whilst in training; but such animals are few.

(*b*). That as little interference as possible should exist with district authorities. The selection of mares should rest entirely with them, and branding should be avoided. The officers of this Department will be directed to assist and instruct District officers as to the hereditary forms of disease and the best methods to be adopted for their detection; this being done, it will be advisable to leave the matter in their hands.

(*c*). District Boards should, I consider, maintain only such a number of stallions as the funds at their disposal will permit them to do without having to charge covering fees. This system, if generally adopted, will lead to extortion and to the result that the stallions will not be patronized. On this subject I purpose addressing the Director of Land Records and Agriculture of the Provinces in which the system is carried out.

(*d*). The same rules which exist for the care of Government stallions might, with advantage, be adopted for District Board stallions, except that I would increase the number of mares to be covered by them from 50 to 70. This number has in many instances, been exceeded, some stallions having covered as many as 120 mares during the year; this will lead to premature decay of the stallions and will result in disappointment to the zemindars.

(*e*). I am informed that the want of syces well trained in the management of stallions and mares at the time of covering is much felt. This may account for many of the mares not holding. I shall endeavour, in communication with the Directors, Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Punjab, to arrange for the training of these men at the depôt.

Mule-breeding (Provincial).

545. But little progress has been made in this direction. Provincial bodies maintained few donkey stallions, and it will not be possible to induce them to keep more until our supply is better. As before noted, we cannot furnish a sufficient number of satisfactory Jacks for Imperial work.

Cattle-disease, cattle-breeding, fairs and shows, etc.

546. A start, but only a start, has been made in this direction. Information as to the prevalence of diseases of a contagious nature has in some Provinces been carefully collected; but the majority of Superintendents have not paid sufficient attention to this important subject. I, however, trust that much more will be done during the coming winter. Local Governments will be asked to cause the Superintendents, Civil Veterinary Department, of their various Provinces to attend as many cattle fairs as possible, with a view of obtaining full information of the different breeds of cattle, in order to enable us hereafter to frame some definite proposals for the improvement of such breeds that are capable of improvement by the transfer of bulls from one district to another. Without precise information on this point, we cannot attempt anything in this direction.

547. I would, however, draw attention to the remarks of the Superintendent, North Punjab (page 81), on the subject of the difficulty he experiences in attending to the cattle fairs, and the general work connected with cattle-disease. I am fully of opinion, that in horse-breeding centres, such as the Punjab and North-Western Provinces, it will be necessary to employ a separate Veterinary Officer in each Province, whose duties will be solely those having reference to cattle disease and breeding.

548. In the Punjab there are 73 Veterinary assistants and salutris employed, and the remarks of both Superintendents in that Province are worthy of consideration (*vide* page 99). The strictest supervision must be exercised over the professional work of these men, and to effect this an extra Veterinary officer will be required as soon as funds are available.

Veterinary Instruction.

549. During the year under review good work appears to have been done in the old-established institutions of Bombay and Lahore. Two new schools were opened—one in Bengal and the other in Rajputana.

550. This leads me to consider the question as to the advisability of starting any more institutions of this description. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in his report records his regret that no veterinary schools exist in that Province. Whether it will be advisable to increase the number of these schools is, to my mind a matter of great doubt.

551. We now have one in Bengal which, when in working order, should be able to furnish Veterinary assistants for Bengal and portions of Oudh; whilst the Lahore School will undoubtedly be able to supply men not only for the Punjab, but also for the North-Western Provinces. Last year this school passed out 26 men, 8 of whom were military, leaving 18 for whom employment will be necessary. This, for a few years, will not perhaps prove a matter of any difficulty, but when each district is supplied with its Veterinary assistants, vacancies will be few; and by that time we shall have Rajputana and Bengal schools in full working order, and I feel assured that the supply would, within the next five years, be in excess of the demand.

552. Burma is supplied with its own school, which will be sufficient for its requirements, except perhaps that it may have occasionally to indent on Bombay for a Veterinary graduate.

553. Bombay is fully supplied, and Madras is now the only Presidency which is so far behind others in the matter of veterinary education. I have already remarked on the want of a school in that Presidency, and I sincerely trust that the Madras Government will shortly be induced to start one on the lines of that recently opened in Bengal.

554. Good work has been done by these institutions; and as they appear to have afforded great benefit to the zemindars, I would much like to see them extended. **Dispensaries.**

555. In conclusion, although no section of this report is allotted to contagious diseases of horses, I feel compelled to allude to that fatal malady, glanders and farcy, fatal not only to equines but also to mankind. **Conclusion.**

556. But little notice has been paid to it in the reports of the various Superintendents. Although when Inspecting Veterinary officer of the Eastern Circle, I found it to exist largely in military stations in that Circle, it existed in three corps at Lucknow, also at Fyzabad, Bareilly, Saugor, Allahabad, as well as in His Excellency the Viceroy's Body-Guard at Dehra Dun. Some of these cases appear to have had a local origin, but others appeared in batches of remounts railed from Amritsar and other centres, showing that the disease is widespread. To endeavour to prevent its dissemination all remount officers were directed to have their batches examined by the Veterinary officer on duty at the fair at which they were bought, and they were further directed to cause them to be strictly isolated for 30 days on joining their respective corps.

557. That glanders and farcy exist to a great extent in the large cities and towns throughout India cannot be denied. In order to protect our large military centres, especially our remount depôts, it is of the greatest importance that Act No. XX of 1879 should be extended to the whole of India. This necessary measure I shall be prepared to submit for the consideration of Government.

558. In February 1894 two acute cases of glanders were discovered at Amritsar; and, in accordance with a recommendation received from the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab, intimation was furnished to all officers Commanding Native Cavalry regiments, to the Director, Army Remount Department, and to the Commissary-General-in-Chief, with a view of their segregating all remounts purchased at the Bysakhi Fair.

559. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab, brings forcibly to notice the hardship to owners, who, having their animals destroyed under the Act, are compelled in this Province to make the necessary arrangements for the cremation of the carcasses. I quite agree with him that the expense should be met by the local authorities, and shall make the necessary recommendation to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture of that Province, as the regulations on this point are left to the discretion of the Local Governments.

SIMLA; *The 12th September 1894.*

A. E. QUERIPEL, *Vety. Lieut.-Colonel,*
Inspector-General, Civil Vety. Department.

PART I.—IMPERIAL REPORT.

TABLES

A.—MILITARY SECTION.

Table I (*Referred to in paragraphs 1 and 28, pages 1 and 7*).

Imperial Report—Military Section.

Return of Government Horse, Pony, and Donkey Stallions for the official year 1893-94.

ILS	Government Horse and Pony Stallions. Horses. Thoroughbred, English.	Three-quarter bred.	Half-bred, English, and Norfolk Trotters.	Hackney.	Roadster.	Australian.	Arab.	Persian.	Turkoman.	Country-bred.	Total.	Ponies. Arab.	Pegu.		Total.	Total horses and ponies	Government Donkey Stallions. Spanish (Catalonian).	Arab.	Home-bred.	Country-bred.	Bokhara.	Punjabi.	Italian.	French.	Persian.	Cyprian.	Khorasani.		Total.	Country-bred colts reserved for stallions.	Remarks.
Balance on 1st April 1893	64	2	137	...	...	4	117	1	1	7	333	30	...	...	30	363	10	51	8	1	4	22	149	11	30	25	1	...	312	11	...
Increase... Received by importation ...	9	...	8	24	2	...	...	..	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	43	4	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...
Received by purchase in India ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	17	...	...	1	19	2	...	...	2	21	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	19	...	...	...	23	...	...
Received from Instruction Farm ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Errors in last year's return ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	6	1	...	...	1	7	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Total ...	73	2	115	24	2	5	138	1	1	12	403	33	...	...	33	436	14	51	11	1	4	23	162	11	49	25	1	...	352	11	...
Decrease Died	4	...	3	2	...	...	7	...	...	...	16	1	...	...	1	17	...	1	1	...	...	1	3	...	2	...	...	...	8	...	...
Destroyed	3	...	9	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	15	2	4	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	10	...	...
Sold	3	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	9	4	...	...	4	13	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
Transferred to Remount Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
Errors in last year's return ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	4	...	...
Total ...	10	1	14	2	...	..	14	..	...	...	41	5	...	...	5	46	2	5	2	...	2	2	7	1	5	1	...	...	27	10	...
Balance on 31st March 1894	63	1	131	22	2	5	124	1	1	12	362	28	...	...	28	390	12	46	9	1	2	21	155	10	44	24	1	.	335	1	...
In North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	15	...	54	8	...	3	19	...	...	7	106	...	...	...	...	106	8	11	7	1	...	4	40	3	15	6	...	...	95	1	...
In Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In North Punjab	18	...	37	14	2	1	21	...	...	2	95	...	...	...	...	95	3	15	1	...	2	10	65	5	16	12	...	...	129	...	...
In South Punjab	13	...	19	...	...	...	20	1	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	53	1	11	1	...	...	4	34	2	5	4	...	...	62	...	...
In Derajat	4	...	7	...	...	1	7	...	1	1	21	...	...	...	...	21	...	6	...	...	...	3	5	...	1	...	...	...	15	...	...
In Baluchistan	1	...	7	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	5	1	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Deccan	7	...	4	...	...	...	12	...	...	1	24	21	...	...	21	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...
In Gujerat	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
In Sind and Cutch	3	1	3	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	17	2	...	...	2	19	...	3	...	...	...	...	8	...	5	2	1	...	19	...	...

Table II.—(*Referred to in paragraph 4, page 1*).

Imperial Report—Military Section.

Casualty Roll of Government Horse and Pony Stallions, 1893-94.

Brand No.	Name.	Class.	Horse or Pony.	Description of casualty.	Nature of casualty.	Remarks.
1816	The Flying Buck ...	N. T. ...	Horse ...	Destroyed ...	Old and worn out.	
1799	Cock-o'-the Walk ...	N. T. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto	
2160	Signal ...	N. T. ...	Do. ...	Died ...	Tetanus.	
1826	Zither ...	T. B. E. ..	Do. ...	Do. ..	Hypertrophy of the liver.	
1840	Egotist ...	T. B. E....	Do. . .	Destroyed ...	Old and worn out.	
1865	Blue Bottle ...	N. T. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto	
2167	Sportsman, II ...	N. T. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Chronic laminitis.	
1917	Dunrobin ...	T. B. E....	Do. ...	Died ...	Ruptured intestines.	
1820	Performer ...	N. T. ...	Do. ...	Destroyed ...	Old and worn out.	
2134	Artillery, II ...	Hackney	Do. ...	Died ...	Strangled while being slung from the troopship in Bombay.	
1906	Champion, II ...	T. B. E. ..	Do. ...	Destroyed ...	Old and worn out.	
1856	Oynx ...	N. T. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto	
2081	Leader ...	N. T. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Paralysis.	
2132	Brocken ...	T. B. E....	Do. ...	Do. ...	Prematurely worn out.	
1951	Sunbeam ..	N. T. ...	Do. ...	Died ..	Hypertrophy and softening of both kidneys.	
2190	Rosy Monk ...	T. B. E. .	Do. ...	Do. ...	Died on the voyage out.	
2172	Lord Norfolk ...	Hackney	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto	
1956	Connaught ...	N. T. ...	Do. ...	Destroyed ...	Old and worn out.	
2019	Rorkesdrift ..	Arab ...	Do. ...	Died ...	Colic.	
2213	Gulzar ...	Arab ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	
2067	Express ..	Arab ...	Do. ...	Destroyed ...	Old and worn out.	
...	Shamla ...	Arab ...	Do. ...	Died ...	Colic.	
2188	Love Lace ...	T. B. E. ..	Do ...	Do. ...	Cirrhosis of the liver.	
2050	Dandy ..	N. T. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ruptured stomach.	
2103	Sir Frederick ...	Arab ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Paralysis.	

Casualty Roll of Government Horse and Pony Stallions, 1893-94

Brand No.	Name.	Class.	Horse or Pony.	Description of casualty.	Nature of casualty.	Remarks.
2285	Bela ...	Arab ...	Horse ...	Died ...	Hydrophobia.	
2066	Primate ...	Arab ...	Do. ...	Destroyed ...	Prematurely worn out.	
1	Young Freedom ...	N. T. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Fever and congested liver.	
2	Marmion ...	Arab ...	Do. ...	Died ...	Fever.	
3	Orator ...	Arab ...	Do. ...	Destroyed ...	Uncertain foal getter, and worn out.	
4	Cyclone ...	Arab ...	Pony ...	Died ...	Abscess in the lungs and liver.	

ABSTRACT.

Province.	Number died.		Number destroyed.		Total.		Percentage of deaths.		Percentage destroyed.		General percentage.	
	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.
In North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	*7	...	10	...	17	...	5·34	...	7·63	...	12·97	...
In Rajputana... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In North Punjab ...	5	...	1	...	6	...	5·26	...	1·05	...	6·31	...
In South Punjab ...	2	...	2	...	4	...	3 27	...	3·27	...	6·55	...
In Derajat	1	...	...	...	1	...	5·00	...	...	...	5·00	...
In Baluchistan... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Central India ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Deccan...	1	1	2	...	3	1	2 27	3·33	4·54	...	6·81	3·33
In Guzerat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Sind and Cutch ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Of these seven deaths, three died at sea, leaving four deaths actually in North-Western Provinces.

Table III.—(*Referred to in paragraph 5, page 1*).

IMPERIAL REPORT—MILITARY SECTION.

Government Horse and Pony Stallions sold during 1893-94.

Brand No.	Name.	Class.	Horse or Pony.	Name of purchaser.	Amount sold for.	REMARKS.
					Rs.	
2078	Strongbow ...	N. T.	Horse	Mr. Clair ...	130	
2130	As you like it ...	N. T.	Do.	Mirza Fida Ali ...	292	
2102	Cyprus ...	Arab	Do.	Mr. Ellis ...	35	
2373	Adherent ...	T. B. E.	Do.	Lalla Gopinath ...	430	
2280	Amir ...	Arab	Do.	North-Western Provinces Government.	300	
2295	Wisechild ...	T. B. E.	Do.	Lieutenant Kennard	260	
2060	Jacobite ...	Arab	Do.	Mr. J. W. Scott ...	250	
1	Cottenham ...	T. B. E.	Do.	Mr. Peerbhai Nurbhai	61	
2	Koh-i-noor ...	Arab	Do.	Not known ...	77	
3	Mystic ...	Do.	Pony	Mr. Roderick ...	59	
4	Tippoo ...	Do.	Do.	Mr. Aba Nana ...	70	
5	Chinkara ...	Do.	Do.	Mr. Shaik Lal Rahim	102	
6	Angrya ...	Do.	Do.	Mr. Hari Kursan ...	60	

Table IV.—(*Referred to in paragraphs 11 and 56, pages 2 and 15*).

Imperial Report—Military Section.

Services and produce of each class of Government Horse and Pony Stallion during 1893-94.

Horse or Pony.	Class.	NORTH WEST PROVINCES AND OUDH.													RAJPUTANA.												
		Stallions on Register.	Stallions actually employed at stud.		Number of mares covered.		Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.		Result of previous year's covering.			Average result of previous year's covering per stallion employed at stud.			Stallions on Register.	Stallions actually employed at stud.		Number of mares covered.		Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.		Result of previous year's covering.			Average result of previous year's covering per stallion employed at stud.		
			Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.		Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.
Horse ...	Thoroughbred, English	15	12	16	456	699	38·00	43·60	94	597	8	5·87	37·31	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Three-quarter bred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Half-bred and Norfolk Trotters ...	54	44	52	1,663	2,068	37·90	39·70	515	1,400	153	9·00	26·92	2·94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hackney	8	...	...	20	...	2·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Roadster	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Australian	3	2	2	104	90	52·00	45·00	13	75	2	6·50	37·50	1·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Arab	19	15	23	398	783	26·50	34·00	82	590	111	3·56	25·65	4·82	1	1	1	35	26	35	26	6	3	26	6	3	26
	Persian	...	...	1	...	28	...	28·00	8	18	2	8·00	18·00	2·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Turkoman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Country-bred	7	5	5	198	113	39·60	22·60	37	73	3	7·40	14·60	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	106	78	99	2,839	3,781	36·30	38·10	749	2,753	279	7·56	27·80	2·81	1	1	1	35	26	35	26	6	3	26	6	3	26
Pony ...	Arab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pegu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	106	78	99	2,839	3,781	36·30	38·10	749	2,753	279	7·56	27·80	2·81	1	1	1	35	26	35	26	6	3	26	6	3	26

Services and produce of each class of Government Horse and Pony Stallion during 1893-94—contd.

Horse or Pony.	CLASS.	NORTH PUNJAB.													SOUTH PUNJAB.												
		Stallions on Register.	Stallions actually employed at stud.		Number of mares covered.		Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.		Result of previous year's coverings.			Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud.			Stallions on Register.	Stallions actually employed at stud.		Number of mares covered.		Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.		Result of previous year's coverings.			Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud.		
			Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous years.	Number of produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.		Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.
Horse ...	Thoroughbred, English	18	9	6	775	466	86 11	77 66	149	302	24	23·33	50 33	4 00	13	7	10	373	402	53·28	40 21	122	245	45	12·20	23 50	4·50
	Three-quarter bred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Half-bred and Norfolk Trotters ...	37	29	26	1,374	1,140	49·7	45 60	355	680	105	14·20	27 2[illegible]	4 20	19	15	9	608	553	46·53	61·44	181	292	50	20·11	32 44	8·88
	Hackney	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Roadster	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Australian	1	1	...	13	...	13·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	46	...	46 00	11	31	4	11·00	31·00	4·00
	Arab	21	13	13	572	471	44·00	36 23	142	337	22	10·92	23 61	1·69	20	16	13	712	555	44 50	42·69	166	329	60	12 76	25·30	4·61
	Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	27	4	27·00	4·00	1	2	1	1 00	2 00	1·00
	Turkoman	...	1	1	28	30	26 00	30 00	4	24	2	4·00	24·00	2 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Country-bred	2	1	...	21	...	21 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	95	53	45	2,781	2,107	52·47	46·82	641	1,313	153	14·24	29 17	3·40	53	39	34	1,810	1,560	46·66	45 88	481	889	190	14 14	26 14	5 58
Pony ...	Arab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pegu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	95	53	45	2,781	2,107	52·47	46·82	641	1,313	153	14·24	29·17	3·40	53	39	34	1,810	1,560	46 66	45 88	481	889	190	14 14	26·14	5 58

Services and produce of each class of Government Horse and Pony Stallion, during 1893-94—contd.

Horse or Pony.	CLASS.	DERAJAT.													BALUCHISTAN.												
			Stallions actually employed at stud.		Number of mares covered.		Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.		Result of previous year's covering.			Average result of previous year's covering per stallion employed at stud.				Stallions actually employed at stud.		Number of mares covered.		Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.		Result of previous year's covering.			Average result of previous year's covering per stallion employed at stud.		
		Stallions on Register.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.	Stallions on Register.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.
Horse ...	Thorough-bred, English	4	4	Not known	244	217	61·00	Not known	57	145	15	Not available			1	1·30	...	69	...	53·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Three-quarter bred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Half-bred and Norfolk Trotters ...	7	5	Not known	296	276	59·20	Not known	80	187	9	Not available			7	7·75	...	411	...	53·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hackney	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Roadster	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Australian	1	1	Not known	41	30	41·00	Not known	13	15	2	Not available			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Arab	7	9	Do.	353	346	39·22	Do.	107	212	27	Do.	do.	do.	27	19·75	...	738	...	37·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Turkoman	1	½	Not known	9	...	18·00	Not known	...	...	...	Not available			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Country-bred	1	1½	Do.	30	..	20·00	Do.	...	...	...	Do.	do.	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ..	21	21	Do.	973	869	46·33	Do.	257	559	53	Do.	do.	do	35	28·80	...	1,218	...	42·29	...	...	..	..	.	...	
Pony	Arab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pegu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not available			...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	21	21	Not known	973	869	46·33	Not known	257	559	53	Do.	do.	do.	35	28·80	...	1,218	...	42·29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Services and produce of each class of Government Horse and Pony Stallion during 1893-94—contd.

Horse or Pony.	Class.	CENTRAL INDIA.														DECCAN.												
		Stallions on Register.	Stallions actually employed at stud.		Number of mares covered.		Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.		Result of previous year's coverings.			Average result of previous years' coverings per stallion employed at stud.			Stallions on Register.	Stallions actually employed at stud.		Number of mares covered.		Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.		Result of previous year's coverings.			Average result of previous years' coverings per stallion employed at stud.		
			Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of produce.	Number not held.	Number not known	Average of produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.		Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.
Horse	Thoroughbred, English	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	5 3	185	204	46·25	38 49	61	110	33	11 50	20·75	6·22
	Three-quarter bred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6	...	19	...	31·6	4	25	...	6·6	25 0	...
	Half-bred and Norfolk Trotters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	4·3	147	144	49	33 48	36	75	33	8·37	17·44	7 67
	Hackney	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
	Roadster	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Australian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Arab	4	4	4	160	130	40·00	32·50	Not recorded						12	9·32	9 7	240	218	25·75	22·4	67	131	20	6·9	13·5	2 06
	Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Turkoman	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Country-bred	1	1	1	39	33	39 00	33·00	Not recorded						1	0·08	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	5	5	5	199	163	39·80	32 60	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	16·40	19 9	574	585	35 00	29 39	168	331	86	8·44	16·63	4·32
Pony	Arab	1	1	1	24	38	24·00	38·00	Not recorded						21	20	23	540	561	27·00	24·39	181	272	108	7·56	11·82	4·26
	Pegu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	0·30	...	2	...	6 6	...	...	2	...	...	6·6
	Total	1	1	1	24	38	24 00	38 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	20	23·30	540	563	27 00	24·16	181	272	110	7·76	11·67	4·72
	Grand Total ...	6	6	6	223	201	37·16	33 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	36·40	43·2	1,114	1,148	30·60	26 57	349	603	196	9·07	13·95	4·53

Services and produce of each class of Government Horse and Pony Stallion during 1893-94—contd.

Horse or Pony.	Class.	GUZERAT.															SIND AND CUTCH.												
			Stallions actually employed at stud.		Number of mares covered.		Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.		Result of previous year's coverings.			Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud.				Stallions actually employed at stud.		Number of mares covered.		Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.		Result of previous year's coverings.			Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud.		
		Stallions on Register.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.	Stallions on Register.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.
Horse	Thoroughbred, English	2	2	2	58	64	29	32	16	35	13	8	17·5	6·5	3	3	1	137	50	45·6	50·0	9	40	1	9·0	40·0	1·0
	Three-quarter bred	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	35	...	35·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Half-bred and Norfolk Trotters	..	...	0·41	...	7	...	17·07	...	5	2	...	12·19	4·57	3	3	3	98	123	32·6	41·0	19	72	32	6·3	24·0	10·6
	Hackney																										
	Roadster	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Australian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Arab	3	3	2·59	81	77	27	29·72	12	29	36	4·63	11·19	13·89	10	10	11·3	340	329	34	29·11	62	158	109	5·48	13·9	9·64
	Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Turkoman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Country-bred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	5	5	5	139	148	27·8	29·6	28	69	51	5·6	13·8	10·2	17	17	15·3	610	502	35·88	32·81	90	270	142	5·29	17·64	9·28
Pony	Arab	4	3·82	5	130	182	34·03	36·4	58	55	69	11·6	11·0	13·8	2	1	2	24	54	24·0	27·0	10	26	18	5·0	13·0	9·0
	Pegu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	4	3·82	5	130	182	34·03	36·4	58	55	69	11·6	11·0	13·8	2	1	2	24	54	24·0	27·0	10	26	18	5·0	13·0	9·0
	Grand Total	9	8·82	10	269	330	30·49	33·0	86	124	120	8·6	12·4	12·0	19	18	17·3	634	556	35·2	32·13	100	296	160	5·79	17·1	9·24

Services and produce of each class of Government Horse and Pony Stallion during 1893-94—concld.

Horse or Pony.	CLASS.	TOTAL.													
		Stallions on Register.	Stallions actually employed at stud.		Number of mares covered.		Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.		Result of previous year's covering.			Average result of previous year's covering per stallion employed at stud.		
			Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.
Horse	Thoroughbred, English	63	42·3	40	2,297	2,102	54 45	52 55	439	1,464	139	12 47	36 00	3 47
	Three-quarter bred	1	1	6	35	19	35	31·50	4	15	...	6·66	25 00	...
	Half-bred and Norfolk Trotters ...	153	105·75	93 71	4,707	4,311	35·05	46·00	1,186	2,711	414	12 65	28·92	4 41
	Hackney	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Roadster	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Australian	5	4	3	158	166	39 75	55 33	37	121	8	12 33	40·33	2 66
	Arab	124	99·07	76 59	3,594	2,909	36·27	37 99	638	1,756	385	8·33	22·92	5 02
	Persian	1	1	2	27	32	27	16·00	9	20	3	4 50	10 00	1 50
	Turkoman	1	1·5	1	35	30	23·33	30·00	4	24	2	4·00	24 00	2 00
	Country-bred	12	8 58	6	299	146	33·59	24 33	37	73	3	6 16	12·16	·50
	Total ...	362	263·20	223 2	11,143	9,715	42·33	43 07	2,414	6,194	954	10 81	27·70	4 27
Pony	Arab	28	25·82	31	718	835	20 78	26 93	249	358	195	8·03	11·39	30 77
	Pegu	...	...	0 23	...	2	...	8 69	...	...	2	...	...	6 30
	Total ...	28	25·82	31·23	718	837	27·60	26·80	249	353	197	7 97	11 30	6 30
	Grand Total ...	390	289 02	254 43	11,861	10,552	41 03	41·47	2,663	6,537	1,151	10 43	25 69	4 13

Table V—(*Referred to in paragraph 19, page 4*).

IMPERIAL REPORT—MILITARY SECTION.

Record of the class of stallions which produce the most suitable and unsuitable stock for army purposes, as inspected during 1893-94.

Remount Rearing Depôt.	Class of sires of remounts.	Number of Remounts Inspected.	How allotted.										Percentage of allotments.										Remarks.
			Horse Artillery.	Field Artillery.	British Cavalry.	Native Cavalry.					Rejected.	Total.	Horse Artillery.	Field Artillery.	British Cavalry.	Native Cavalry.					Rejected.	Total.	
Karnal	Thoroughbred, English	24	...	..	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	Cent per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	
	Norfolk Trotter	21	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	21	
	Arab	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	9	
	Persian	1	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
	Not known	21	...	...	21	...	...	..	...	...	...	21	...	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	21	
	Total ...	76	..	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	
Ahmednagar	Thoroughbred, English, ...	14	...	...	4	7	...	...	...	...	3	14	...	...	28·57	50·0	...	...	...	...	21·42	14	
	Norfolk Trotter	10	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	2	10	...	...	50·0	30·0	...	...	...	...	20·0	10	
	Arab	34	...	...	4	11	...	...	...	...	19	34	...	...	11·76	32·35	...	...	...	...	55·8	34	
	Not known	14	...	..	3	5	...	..	...	...	6	14	...	...	21·42	35·71	...	...	...	...	42·85	14	
	Total ...	72	...	...	16	26	...	...	...	...	30	72	...	...	22·2	36·1	...	...	...	...	41·6	72	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	148	...	...	92	26	...	...	...	...	30	148	...	...	62·16	17·56	...	...	...	...	20·27	148	

Table VI.—(*Referred to in paragraph 21, page 4*).

IMPERIAL REPORT—MILITARY SECTION.

Statement of Country-bred Remounts purchased during the year 1893-94.

Purchased for	Number purchased.				Breed.									Remarks.
	Horses.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.	1½ to under 3 years.	3 to under 6 years.	6 to under 8 years.	8 years and over.	Total.	Government sires and branded dams.	Sire not known and country dams.	Country sires and country dams.	Total.	
Army Remount Department	215	211	226	652	533	119	...	...	652	406	245	1	652	
Native Cavalry, Bengal	261	366	312	939	8	842	88	1	939	18	921	...	939	
Ditto Punjab	36	161	114	311	7	272	29	3	311	39	272	...	311	
Ditto Bombay	250	19	7	276	17	233	22	4	276	32	85	159	276	
Police, North-Western Provinces	18	14	11	43	...	42	1	...	43	4	39	...	43	
Do. Punjab	7	17	3	27	...	21	6	...	27	...	27	...	27	
Do. Bombay { Northern Division	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	
Do. Bombay { Central Division	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	
Do. Bombay { In Sind	53	3	8	64	2	44	15	3	64	9	31	24	64	
Imperial, Service Troops	40	51	11	102	1	96	5	...	102	43	54	...	102	Complete information not available.
TOTAL .	883	842	692	2,417	568	1,671	167	11	2,417	556	1,674	187	2,417	

Table VII.—(*Referred to in paragraph 29, page 7.*)

Imperial Report—Military Section.

Casualty Roll of Government Donkey Stallions during 1893-94.

Brand No.	Name.	Class.	Description of casualty.	Nature of casualty.	Remarks.
226	Kidderpore ...	Spanish Catalonian.	Destroyed ...	Chronic urethral discharge.	
131	Mahtab Singh ...	French ...	Do. ...	Old and worn out.	
20	Gopal	Arab ...	Do. ...	Ditto	
49	Iran	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto	
399	Amsoto	Home-bred ...	Died ..	Congested lungs.	
429	Ispahan	Arab ...	Destroyed ...	Old and worn out.	
14-P	Bobaha	Spanish Catalonian.	Do. ...	Ditto	
79-P	Thul	Punjabi ...	Do. ...	Ditto	
155	Duryaogunj ...	Persian ...	Do. ...	Ditto	
138	Framji	Arab ...	Do. ...	Chronic urethral discharge.	
165	Bundelkhund ...	Italian ...	Do. ...	Ditto	
134-P	Laltapershad ...	Persian ...	Died ...	Colic.	
254	Jiwanji	Do. ...	Do. ...	Erysipelas.	
300	Rawal	Punjabi ...	Do. ...	Abscess of the liver.	
359	Nasik	Italian ...	Do. ...	Congested lungs.	
216	Kaithal	Do. ...	Do. ...	Colic.	
92	Kashiji	Arab ...	Do. ...	Do.	
355	Shehanpur	Italian ...	Do. ...	Inflammation of liver.	

ABSTRACT.

Province.	Number died.	Number destroyed.	Total.	Percentage of deaths.	Percentage destroyed.	General percentage.
In North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1	10	11	0·90	9·09	10·00
In Rajputana	...	...	..	...	...	...
In North Punjab	3	...	3	2·32	...	2·32
In South Punjab	4	...	4	6·55	...	6·55
In Derajat	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Deccan	...	...	...	...	...	..
In Guzerat	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Sindh and Cutch	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table VIII.—(*Referred to in paragraph 29, page 7*).

IMPERIAL REPORT—MILITARY SECTION.

Government Donkey Stallions sold during 1893-94.

Brand No.	Name.	Class.	Name of purchaser.	Amount sold for.	Remarks.
				Rs. A. P.	
161	Jagat Singh ...	Italian ...	Mr. MacCutchan ...	29 0 0	Unfit for stud work.
398	Amroha	Home-bred	Kherigarh Estate ...	250 0 0	For mule-breeding.
124-P	Mundra	Bokhara ...	Fazal	18 0 0	Unfit for stud work.
1	Gopiganj	Italian ...	Not known ...	58 0 0	Slow coverer, suffering from bursati.
2	Sunderband ...	Italian ...	Mr. Mitha Ranchod ...	35 12 0	Refuses to cover.

Table IX.—(*Referred to in paragraphs 31 and 72, pages 7 and 19.*)

IMPERIAL REPORT—MILITARY SECTION.

Services and produce of each class of Government Donkey Stallions during 1893-94.

CLASS OF DONKEY STALLION.	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.																										
	Stallions on Register.	DONKEY STALLIONS ACTUALLY EMPLOYED AT STUD.				NUMBER OF MARES COVERED.				AVERAGE OF MARES COVERED PER STALLION EMPLOYED AT STUD.				RESULT OF PREVIOUS YEAR'S COVERINGS						AVERAGE RESULT OF PREVIOUS YEAR'S COVERINGS PER STALLION EMPLOYED AT STUD.					
		For mule-breeding.		For donkey-breeding.		Pony mares.		Donkey mares.		Pony mares.		Donkey mares.		Pony mares.			Donkey mares.			Pony mares.			Donkey mares.		
		Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of mule produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Number of donkey produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of mule produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.	Average of donkey produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.
Spanish (Catalonian) ...	8	6	6	...	...	313	377	...	...	52·20	63·00	...	...	90	200	2[illegible]	...	...	...	15·00	43·33	4·50	...	...	...
Arab ...	11	1[illegible]	12	1	1	572	720	62	37	52·0	60·0	62·00	37·00	229	40[illegible]	89	12	15	1	19·0	33·5	7·41	12·00	15·0	10·00
Home-bred ...	7	7	9	1	1	351	489	33	4[illegible]	50·1	54·8	33·0	46·00	137	30[illegible]	52	11	23	1	15·2	33·3	5·77	11·0	23·0	12·00
Country-bred ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bokhara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjabi ...	4	2	3	...	...	197	155	...	...	53·50	51·7	...	...	37	94	24	...	...	...	12·3	31·3	8·0	...	...	...
Italian ...	40	27	36	2	...	1,542	1,732	2	...	57·10	45·10	1·0	...	376	1,23[illegible]	11[illegible]	...	...	...	10·41	34·3[illegible]	3·27	...	...	...
French ...	3	4	4	...	...	146	19[illegible]	...	...	36·50	49·5	...	...	3[illegible]	144	24	...	...	...	7·50	36·0	6·00	...	...	...
Persian ...	15	11	9	1	2	476	643	34	4[illegible]	43·2	53·[illegible]	44·10	45·00	154	414	75	13	24	1	17·1	46·0	8·33	6·50	12·0	5·50
Cyprian ...	6	6	6	...	...	282	389	...	...	47·00	64·8	...	...	57	277	55	...	...	...	9·5	46·10	9·1	...	...	...
Khorasani ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	95	75	85	5	4	3,789	4,70[illegible]	131	131	50·50	55·30	26·50	35·00	1,110	3,1[illegible]9	46[illegible]	30	62	33	13·6	36·9	5·45	9·00	15·50	8·25

Services and produce of each class of Government Donkey Stallions during 1893-94—contd.

CLASS OF DONKEY STALLIONS	RAJPUTANA																												
	Stallions on Register.	Donkey stallions actually employed at stud.				Number of mares covered.				Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud				Result of previous year's coverings						Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud.					
		For mule-breeding.		For donkey-breeding		Pony mares		Donkey mares		Pony mares		Donkey mares.		Pony mares			Donkey mares.			Pony mares.			Donkey mares.		
		Year under report.	Previous year	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year	Year under report.	Previous year	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of mule produce.	Number not held.	Number not known	Number of donkey produce	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of mule produce	Average of not held.	Average of not known	Average of donkey produce	Average of not held	Average of not known.
Spanish (Catalonian)																									
Arab																									
Home-bred																									
Country-bred																									
Bokhara																									
Punjabi																									
Italian																									
French																									
Persian																									
Cyprian																									
Khorasani																									
TOTAL																									

Service and produce of each class of Government Donkey Stallion during 1893-94—contd.

Class of Donkey Stallions.	Stallions on Register.	NORTH PUNJAB. Donkey stallions actually employed at stud. For mule-breeding. Year under report.	For mule-breeding. Previous year.	For donkey-breeding. Year under report.	For donkey-breeding. Previous year.	Number of mares covered. Pony mares. Year under report.	Pony mares. Previous year.	Donkey mares. Year under report.	Donkey mares. Previous year.	Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud. Pony mares. Year under report.	Pony mares. Previous year.	Donkey mares. Year under report.	Donkey mares. Previous year.	Result of previous year's coverings. Pony mares. Number of mule produce.	Pony mares. Number not held.	Pony mares. Number not known.	Donkey mares. Number of donkey produce.	Donkey mares. Number not held.	Donkey mares. Number not known.	Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud. Pony mares. Average of mule produce.	Pony mares. Average of not held.	Pony mares. Average of not known.	Donkey mares. Average of donkey produce.	Donkey mares. Average of not held.	Donkey mares. Average of not known.
Spanish (Catalonian) ...	3	1	1	...	...	5[illegible]	33	...	...	53·00	33·0	...	...	16	16	1	...	...	...	16·0[illegible]	16·00	1·00	...	...	...
Arab ...	15	13	16	3	3	98[illegible]	938	186	152	76·00	58·62	62·00	5·66	2[illegible]6	644	78	35	97	20	13·50	30·25	4·87	11·66	32·3	6·66
Home-bred ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	17·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Country-bred ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bokhara ...	2	3	4	...	...	171	276	...	...	57·00	69·00	...	...	97	1[illegible]5	21	...	...	...	24·2	39·50	5·25	...	...	...
Punjabi ...	10	6	6	4	3	41[illegible]	391	210	213	69·66	63·50	52·50	71·00	90	264	27	89	103	21	15·0	14·09	4·50	20·66	34·33	7·00
Italian ...	65	49	45	2	1	3,92[illegible]	3,174	131	40	78·00	70·33	67·0	40·00	760	2,08[illegible]	326	12	25	3	16·8	16·40	7·24	12·00	25·0	3·00
French ...	5	3	3	1	1	214	175	57	65	71·33	58·33	57·00	65·00	39	112	24	30	31	4	13·0	37·33	8·00	30·00	31·00	4·00
Persian ...	16	8	11	1	1	631	693	10	24	78·87	63·00	10·00	24·00	157	46[illegible]	68	12	11	1	11·27	42·54	6·18	12·00	11·00	1·00
Cyprian ...	12	11	13	...	1	85[illegible]	859	...	27	73·00	66·07	...	27·00	266	491	102	16	10	1	20·3	37·76	7·81	16·00	10·00	1·00
Khorasani ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	129	94	99	12	10	7,155	6,529	614	521	77·18	65·94	51·16	52·10	1,641	4,241	647	194	277	50	16·5	42·83	6·53	19·40	27·70	5·00

Services and produce of each class of Government Donkey Stallions during 1893-94—contd.

Class of Donkey Stallions.	Stallions on Register.	South Punjab. Donkey stallions actually employed at stud. For mule-breeding. Year under report.	For mule-breeding. Previous year.	For donkey-breeding. Year under report.	For donkey-breeding. Previous year.	Number of mares covered. Pony mares. Year under report.	Pony mares. Previous year.	Donkey mares. Number of produce.	Donkey mares. Number not held.	Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud. Pony mares. Number not known.	Pony mares. Average of produce.	Donkey mares. Average of not held.	Donkey mares. Average of not known.	Result of previous year's covering. Pony mares. Stallions on Register.	Pony mares. Year under report.	Pony mares. Previous year.	Donkey mares. Year under report.	Donkey mares. Previous year.	Donkey mares. Year under report.	Average result of previous year's covering per stallion employed at stud. Pony mares. Previous year.	Pony mares. Number of produce.	Pony mares. Number not held.	Donkey mares. Number not known.	Donkey mares. Average of produce.	Donkey mares. Average of not held.	Donkey mares. Average of not known.
Spanish (Catalonian)	1	1	1	.	...	75	87	...	...	75 0	87 0	...	...	13	50	13	..	...		18 0	50 00	13 00	...	...	...	
Arab	11	10	9	1	2	6[illegible]6	6[illegible]5	77	106	66 6	67 22	77 00	52 99	141	3[illegible]5	129	29	42	35	15 6	37 22	14·53	14 50	21·00	17·50	
Home bred	1	..	1	..	...	...	[illegible]	...	...	...	2 0[illegible]	...	..	1	1	...	..	...	..	1 0	1 00	..	...	...	...	
Country-bred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	
Bokhara	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Punjabi	4	4	6	...	...	301	28[illegible]	..	...	75 27	47 73	...	...	63	11[illegible]	73	...	...	...	10 50	24 8[illegible]	12 10	...	...	...	
Italian	34	28	27	...	...	2,350	1,8[illegible]	...	...	83 92	68 8[illegible]	...	...	354	1,02[illegible]	417	...	...	...	14 2[illegible]	38 11	16 5[illegible]	...	...	...	
French	2	1	3	...	...	170	19[illegible]	...	...	17 00	66 33	...	...	62	102	31	..	...	...	20 6[illegible]	31·33	11 33	...	...	...	
Persian	5	1	3	1	...	119	21[illegible]	5	...	119 00	61·0[illegible]	5 00	..	72	131	40	...	...	...	21 0	43 6[illegible]	13 33	...	..	...	
Cyprian	4	4	4	...	...	236	28[illegible]	...	...	59 00	72 5[illegible]	...	...	46	13[illegible]	110	...	...	...	11 50	34 2[illegible]	27·50	...	...	...	
Khorasani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...		
Total	62	49	51	2	2	3,917	3,7[illegible]	82	106	79 93	66 1[illegible]	41·00	52 9[illegible]	787	1,937	846	29	42	35	11 56	35 87	15·60	14·5[illegible]	21·00	17·50	

Services and produce of each class of Government Donkey Stallions during 1893-94—contd.

CLASS OF DONKEY STALLIONS.	Stallions on Register.	DERAJAT. Donkey stallions actually employed at stud. For mule-breeding. Year under report.	For mule-breeding. Previous year.	For donkey-breeding. Year under report.	For donkey-breeding. Previous year.	Number of mares covered. Pony mares. Year under report.	Pony mares. Previous year.	Donkey mares. Year under report.	Donkey mares. Previous year.	Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud. Pony mares. Year under report.	Pony mares. Previous year.	Donkey mares. Year under report.	Donkey mares. Previous year.	Result of previous year's coverings. Pony mares. Number of mule produce.	Pony mares. Number not held.	Pony mares. Number not known.	Donkey mares. Number of donkey produce.	Donkey mares. Number not held.	Donkey mares. Number not known.	Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud. Pony mares. Average of mule produce.	Pony mares. Average of not held.	Pony mares. Average of not known.	Donkey mares. Average of donkey produce.	Donkey mares. Average of not held.	Donkey mares. Average of not known.
Spanish (Catalonian)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arab	6	3½	Not known.	...	...	279	258	...	...	79·71	Not known.	...	...	32	177	49	...	...	...	Not known.			...	...	...
Home-bred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Country-bred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bokhara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjabi	3	3	3	...	...	242	216	...	...	80·00	72·0	...	...	22	161	33	...	...	...	7·33	53·66	11·00	...	...	...
Italian	5	5	Not known.	...	...	280	217	...	...	56·00	Not known.	...	...	24	168	25	...	...	...	Not known.			...	...	...
French	...	½	Do.	...	...	37	3	...	...	74·00	Do.	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...		Ditto		...	...	...
Persian	1	1	Do.	...	...	78	80	...	...	78·00	Do.	...	...	27	49	4	...	...	...		Ditto		...	...	...
Cyprian	...	1	Do.	...	...	82	83	...	...	82·00	Do.	...	...	9	74	...	...	...	...		Ditto		...	...	...
Khorasani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	15	14	...	...	...	998	857	...	...	71·28	...	...	...	115	631	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Services and produce of each class of Government Donkey Stallions during 1893-94—contd.

CLASS OF DONKEY STALLIONS.	Stallions on Register.	BALUCHISTAN. Donkey stallions actually employed at stud. For mule-breeding. Year under report.	For mule-breeding. Previous year.	For donkey-breeding. Year under report.	For donkey-breeding. Previous year.	Number of mares covered. Pony mares. Year under report.	Pony mares. Previous year.	Donkey mares. Year under report.	Donkey mares. Previous year.	Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud. Pony mares. Year under report.	Pony mares. Previous year.	Donkey mares. Year under report.	Donkey mares. Previous year.	Result of previous year's coverings. Pony mares. Number of mule produced.	Pony mares. Number not held.	Pony mares. Number not known.	Donkey mares. Number of donkey produced.	Donkey mares. Number not held.	Donkey mares. Number not known.	Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud. Pony mares. Average of mule produce.	Pony mares. Average of not held.	Pony mares. Average of not known.	Donkey mares. Average of donkey produce.	Donkey mares. Average of not held.	Donkey mares. Average of not known.
Spanish (Catalonian)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Home bred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Country-bred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bokhara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjabi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italian	...	1	...	...	...	*19	...	...	...	19 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
French	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khorasani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	1	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	19 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Was at stud for only two months of the year.

Services and produce of each class of Government Donkey Stallions during 1893-94—contd.

CLASS OF DONKEY STALLIONS.	CENTRAL INDIA.																										
	Stallions on Register.	Donkey stallions actually employed at stud.				Number of mares covered.				Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.				Result of previous year's coverings.						Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud.					
		For mule-breeding		For donkey-breeding.		Pony mares.		Donkey mares		Pony mares		Donkey mares.		Pony mares.			Donkey mares			Pony mares.			Donkey mares.		
		Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of mule produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Number of donkey produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of mule produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.	Average of donkey produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.
Spanish (Catalonian)																									
Arab																									
Home-bred																									
Country-bred																									
Bokhara																									
Punjabi													*Nil.*												
Italian																									
French																									
Persian																									
Cyprian																									
Khorasani																									
TOTAL																									

Services and produce of each class of Government Donkey Stallions during 1893-94—contd.

CLASS OF DONKEY STALLIONS.	DECCAN.																													
	Stallions on Register.	Donkey stallions actually employed at stud.				Number of mares covered.				Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.				Result of previous year's coverings.						Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud.					
		For mule-breeding.		For donkey breeding.		Pony mares.		Donkey mares.		Pony mares.		Donkey mares.		Pony mares.			Donkey mares.			Pony mares.			Donkey mares.		
		Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of mule produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Number of donkey produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of mule produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.	Average of donkey produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.
Spanish (Catalonian)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Home-bred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Country-bred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bokhara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjabi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italian	3	2	1·56	...	...	40	28	...	...	20	17·94	...	...	3	21	4	...	...	...	1·92	13·46	2·56	...	...	...
French	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persian	1	0·35	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	14·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khorasani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	4	2·35	1·56	...	...	45	28	...	...	19·14	17·94	...	...	3	21	4	...	...	...	1·92	13·46	2·56	...	...	...

Services and produce of each class of Government Donkey Stallions during 1893-94—cont

CLASS OF DONKEY STALLIONS.	GUZERAT.																													
	Stallions on Register.	Donkey stallions actually employed at stud.				Number of mares covered.				Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.				Result of previous year's coverings.						Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud.					
		For mule-breeding.		For donkey-breeding.		Pony mares.		Donkey mares.		Pony mares.		Donkey mares.		Pony mares.			Donkey mares.			Pony mares.			Donkey mares.		
		Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of mule produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Number of donkey produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of mule produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known	Average of donkey produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.
Spanish (Catalonian)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Home-bred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Country-bred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bokhara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjabi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
French	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persian	1	0·35	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	31·42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khorasani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1	0·35	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	31·42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Services and produce of each class of Government Donkey Stallions during 1893-94—contd.

CLASS OF DONKEY STALLIONS.	SINDH AND CUTCH.																												
	Stallions on Register.	Donkey stallions actually employed at stud.				Number of mares covered.				Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.				Result of previous year's coverings.						Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud.					
		For mule-breeding.		For donkey-breeding.		Pony mares.		Donkey mares.		Pony mares.		Donkey mares.		Pony mares.			Donkey mares.			Pony mares.			Donkey mares.		
		Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of mule produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Number of donkey produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of mule produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.	Average of donkey produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.
Spanish (Catalonian)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arab	3	3	3·4	...	...	109	217	...	...	53·3	63·82	...	...	33	155	22	...	...	...	9·70	45·58	8·52	...	...	...
Home-bred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Country-bred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bokhara	...	...	0·68	...	...	...	29	...	...	43·93	...	...	...	6	22	1	...	...	...	9·09	33·3	1·51	...	...	...
Punjabi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italian	8	6·40	7·17	...	...	337	319	...	...	52·65	44·48	...	...	24	158	137	...	...	...	3·34	22·03	19·10	...	...	...
French	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persian	5	5	4·9	...	...	195	154	...	...	39·0	31·42	...	...	21	100	33	...	...	...	4·28	20·40	66·73	...	...	...
Cyprian	2	2	2	...	...	66	69	...	...	33·0	34·5	...	...	13	42	14	...	...	...	6·5	21·0	7·0	...	...	...
Khorasani	1	1	1	...	...	30	26	...	...	30·0	26·0	...	...	2	20	4	...	...	...	2·0	20·0	4·0	...	...	...
TOTAL	19	17·40	19·13	...	...	758	814	...	...	45·28	42·55	...	...	99	497	218	...	...	...	5·17	25·9	11·39	...	...	...

Services and produce of each class of Government Donkey Stallions during 1893-94—concld.

CLASS OF DONKEY STALLIONS.	TOTAL.																										
	Stallions on Register.	Donkey stallions actually employed at stud.				Number of mares covered.				Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.				Result of previous year's coverings.						Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud.					
		For mule-breeding.		For donkey-breeding.		Pony mares.		Donkey mares.		Pony mares.		Donkey mares.		Pony mares.			Donkey mares.			Pony mares.			Donkey mares.		
		Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of mule produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Number of donkey produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of mule produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.	Average of donkey produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.
Spanish (Catalonian)	12	5	8	...	...	441	497	...	...	55·12	62·12	...	...	124	332	41	...	...	...	15·50	41·5	5·12	...	...	...
Arab	40	40½	40·4	5	6	2,665	2,738	325	295	65·80	65·29	65·00	49·16	651	1,713	374	76	154	65	16·11	42·40	9·25	12·66	25·66	10·83
Home-bred	9	7	10	2	1	351	491	50	46	50·14	49·10	25·00	46·00	138	301	52	11	23	12	13·80	30·10	5·20	11·00	23·00	12·00
Country-bred	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bokhara	2	3	4·66	...	...	171	305	...	...	57	65·45	...	...	103	180	22	...	...	...	22·10	38·62	4·72	...	...	...
Punjabi	21	15	18	4	3	1,068	1,037	210	213	71·20	57·61	52·50	71·00	312	663	157	60	103	21	11·78	37·11	8·72	20·66	34·33	7·00
Italian	155	118·40	116·73	4	1	8,300	7,330	136	40	70·86	62·79	34·00	40·00	1,571	4,702	1,057	12	25	3	13·45	40·28	9·05	12·00	25·00	3·00
French	10	8½	10	1	1	567	575	57	65	66·70	57·50	57·00	65·00	132	361	82	30	31	4	13·20	36·10	8·20	30·00	31·00	4·00
Persian	44	26·70	27·9	3	3	1,515	1,813	49	72	56·73	64·98	16·33	24·00	431	1,162	220	25	35	12	15·44	41·64	7·88	8·33	11·66	4·00
Cyprian	24	24	25	...	1	1,524	1,689	...	27	63·50	69·96	...	27·00	391	1,017	251	16	10	1	15·66	40·68	11·24	16·00	10·00	1·00
Khorasani	1	1	1	...	...	30	26	...	...	30·00	26·00	...	...	2	20	4	...	...	...	2·00	20·00	4·00	...	...	...
TOTAL	325	253·10	258·69	19	16	16,722	16,501	827	758	66·06	63·78	43·52	47·37	3,755	10,456	2,290	259	391	118	10·65	40·41	8·84	16·18	23·81	7·37

Table X.—(*Referred to in paragraph 44, page 9*).

IMPERIAL REPORT—MILITARY SECTION.

Statement of mules purchased by Government in 1893-94.

Mules purchased for	Total number purchased.	REMARKS.
Remount Department	304	In addition to these 15 Cape and 27 Persian mules were purchased by the Remount Department.
Batteries	10	Purchased by the Officer Commanding No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery.
Transport	*1,798	
TOTAL ...	2,112	

	PURCHASED AT			
	Fairs and Shows.	Elsewhere.	Total.	
In Madras	...	615	615	Purchased in Burma.
In Bombay	...	8	8	Purchased from 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry at Deesa.
In Bengal { Eastern Circle .	126	219	345	
In Bengal { Western Circle .	125	705	830	
TOTAL . .	251	1,547	1,798	

PART I.—IMPERIAL REPORT

TABLES.

B.—REVENUE SECTION.

Table XI.—(*Referred to in paragraph 46, page 13*).

Imperial Report—Revenue Section.

Cost of feed, keep, attendants, &c., &c., of Government Horse and Pony Stallions during 1893-94.

Province.	District.	Number of stallions or days.		Total annual cost.		Average cost per stallion.	
		Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Babugarh Depôt ...	15,120	...	12,960 6 1	...	312 13 1	...
	Bulandshahr	2,662	...	1,750 13 4	...	240 1 0	...
	Meerut	4,924	...	3,254 12 3	...	241 4 2	...
	Etawah	364	...	261 14 9	...	262 10 8	...
	Bijnour	429	...	231 0 11	...	196 9 4	...
	Bareilly	818	...	543 5 2	...	242 6 11	...
	Muzafarnagar	4,139	..	2,995 4 6	...	246 4 7	...
	Budaon	1,370	...	806 15 1	...	214 15 9	...
	Saharunpur	3,731	...	2,482 14 9	...	242 11 3	...
	Moradabad	1,192	...	914 14 9	...	223 13 2	..
	Shahjehanpur	950	...	630 0 4	...	242 0 11	...
	Agra	787	...	506 14 3	...	235 1 5	...
	Muttra	727	...	469 5 6	...	235 10 2	...
	Aligarh	3,364	...	2,187 1 10	...	237 4 10	...
	Add charges for gear, &c. ..	...	...	2,956 2 4	...	...	...
	Total ...	41,180	...	32,951 13 10	...	292 1 1	...
North Punjab	Abbottabad	760	...	509 7 0	...	244 10 7	...
	Peshawar	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. (Mardan) ...	212	...	133 10 7	...	230 1 11	...
	Rawalpindi	5,206	...	4,042 3 8	...	283 6 6	...
	Jhelum	1,436	...	983 2 9	...	249 14 4	...
	Gujrat	2,157	...	1,515 8 4	...	256 7 2	...
	Gujranwala	1,185	...	654 2 11	...	201 7 11	...
	Sialkot	1,394	...	703 9 0	...	184 3 6	...
	Lahore	3,218	...	2,117 4 11	...	240 2 5	...
	Jhang	455	...	318 0 1	...	255 1 7	...
	Shahpur	2 912	...	1,830 9 5	...	229 7 2	...
	Kohat	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Babugarh Depôt ...	13,270	...	9,517 7 10	...	262 9 9	...
	Add charges for gear, &c. ...	...	...	4,817 7 5	...	...	...
	Total ...	32,205	...	27,172 9 11	...	507 15 5	...
South Punjab.	Hissar	819	...	426 3 3	...	189 15 1	...
	Rohtak	564	...	519 5 7	...	336 1 8	...
	Gurgaon	870	...	570 11 1	...	239 6 10	...
	Delhi	366	...	237 3 2	...	236 8 9	...
	Carried over ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Cost of feed, keep, attendants, &c., &c., of Government Horse and Pony Stallions during 1893-94 —contd.

Province.	District.	Number of stallions or days.		Total annual cost.		Average cost per stallion.	
		Horse	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	Brought over ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kurnal	1,571	...	1,008 3 11	...	234 4 0	...
	Umballa	1,756	...	1,329 9 8	...	276 5 11	...
	Hoshiarpur	462	...	303 13 1	...	240 0 5	...
	Jullunder	107	...	58 14 3	...	200 14 2	...
	Ludhiana	361	...	253 11 0	...	256 7 11	...
	Ferozepur	2,029	...	1,295 0 5	...	232 15 5	...
	Multan	2,057	...	1,337 0 6	...	237 3 11	...
	Probynabad	361	...	196 13 11	...	197 6 6	...
	Amritsar	1,747	...	1,015 8 7	...	212 2 9	...
	Gurdaspur	951	...	606 6 4	...	232 11 9	...
	TOTAL ...	14,021	...	9,158 8 9	...	238 5 10	...
Derajat ...	Bannu	1,367	...	850 15 0	...	227 3 3	...
	Muzafargarh	219	...	184 8 2	...	270 7 6	...
	Dera Ismail Khan ...	692	...	471 8 9	...	218 11 6	...
	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	4,747	...	4,701 7 0	...	361 10 0	...
	TOTAL ...	7,055	...	6,208 6 11	...	321 3 2	...
Baluchistan	Quetta	Not furnished.		4,370 11 1	...	...	...
	Thal Chotiali	Not furnished.		5,957 11 10	...	...	...
	Zhob	577	...	769 0 2	...	486 9 4	...
	Kalat	Not furnished.		1,215 3 11	...	...	...
	TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	486 9 4	...
Central India	...	1,825	365	906 0 0	166 9 1	181 3 2	166 9 1
Deccan ...	Poona	2,640	1,822	2,421 10 2	1,583 4 11	334 12 11	317 2 11
	Ahmednagar	2,108	2,099	2,099 1 5	1,682 10 7	363 7 3	292 9 7
	Sholapur	481	586	435 2 1	521 15 7	330 3 0	325 1 11
	Bijapur	...	365	...	287 6 11	...	287 6 11
	Belgaum	...	365	...	359 11 2	...	359 11 2
	Dharwar	...	304	...	131 9 9	...	158 0 3
	Satara	365	365	294 7 6	296 9 6	294 7 6	296 9 6
	Khandesh	334	1,208	329 11 6	1,010 11 11	360 5 1	305 6 4
	Nasik	259	813	230 0 11	833 2 11	324 3 4	374 0 11
	TOTAL ...	6,187	7,927	5,810 1 7	6,707 3 3	342 12 2	308 13 4

Cost of feed, keep, attendants, &c., &c., of Government Horse and Pony Stallions during 1893-94 —concld.

Province.	District.	Number of stallions or days.		Total annual cost.		Average cost per stallion.	
		Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.
Guzerat ...	Kaira	...	365	...	312 10 1	...	312 10 1
	Ahmedabad	1,069	1,069	961 6 2	791 14 10	328 4 1	270 6 4
	Deesa	820	...	774 3 6	...	344 9 11	...
	TOTAL ...	1,889	1,434	1,735 9 8	1,104 8 11	335 5 9	281 2 4
Sindh and Cutch.	Cutch	1,095	...	946 15 2	...	315 10 4	...
	Thar and Parkar ...	325	...	536 9 2	...	602 9 9	...
	Hyderabad	...	157	...	138 12 10	...	322 11 1
	Jacobabad	2,070	365	3,069 5 11	378 2 1	541 3 5	378 2 1
	Shikarpur	1,160	...	1,330 6 8	..	332 9 7	...
	TOTAL ...	4,950	522	5,883 4 11	516 14 11	433 13 1	361 7 3
Rajputana ...	Deoli	365	...	218 11 6	...	218 11 6	...
	TOTAL ...	365	...	218 11 6	...	218 11 6	...

ABSTRACT.

Provinces.	Average cost per stallion.			
	Horse.		Pony.	
	Year under report.	Previous year	Year under report.	Previous year.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	292 1 1	271 1 11	...	...
Rajputana	218 11 6	255 1 6	...	...
North Punjab	307 15 5	287 15 7	...	...
South Punjab	238 5 10			
Derajat	321 3 2			
Baluchistan	486 9 4	470 14 2	...	...
Central India	181 3 2	...	166 9 1	...
Deccan	312 12 2	369 0 6	308 13 4	...
Guzerat	335 5 9	339 7 3	281 2 4	...
Sindh and Cutch	433 13 1	413 0 7	361 7 3	...

Table XII.—(*Referred to in paragraph 51, page 14*).

IMPERIAL REPORT—REVENUE SECTION.

Return of branded or certificated mares and their produce for the official year 1893-94.

Details.	Branded or certificated mares.					Produce.					Remarks.
	For horse-breeding.	For pony-breeding.	For mule-breeding.	For donkey-breeding.	Total.	Horse stock.	Pony stock.	Mule stock.	Donkey stock.	Total.	
Balance on 1st April 1893	25,452	6,194	1,010	15	32,671	No record of total number of stock present in the districts is available.					
Increase ... Branded during the year	3,067	314	439	37	3,857	...	...	...	...	...	
Increase ... Received by transfer from other districts ...	540	...	...	...	540	...	...	...	...	...	
Increase ... Foaled during the year	...	...	...	...	...	2,414	249	3,766	248	6,677	
TOTAL ...	29,059	6,508	1,449	52	37,068	2,414	249	3,766	248	6,677	
Decrease ... Died	864	124	...	...	988	2	...	...	...	2	
Decrease ... Sold	822	147	...	...	969	21	...	...	...	21	
Decrease ... Stolen	63	...	...	...	63	...	...	...	...	...	
Decrease ... Struck off the register	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	
Decrease ... Transferred to other districts	6,720	22	15	...	6,757	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL ...	8,475	293	15	...	8,783	23	...	...	...	23	
Balance on 31st March 1894 ...	20,584	6,215	1,434	52	28,285	2,391	249	3,766	248	6,654	
In North-Western Provinces and Oudh	3,283	...	...	...	3,283	719	...	1,121	25	1,895	
In Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
In North Punjab	4,472	...	...	...	4,472	641	...	1,641	194	2,476	
In South Punjab	3,924	...	...	...	3,924	481	...	787	29	1,297	
In Derajat	2,850	...	48	...	2,898	234	...	115	...	349	
In Baluchistan	1,459	...	78	52	1,589	...	...	...	...	...	
In Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
In Deccan	975	4,063	37	...	5,675	168	181	3	...	352	
In Guzerat	1,048	1,180	1	...	2,229	28	58	...	...	86	
In Sindh and Cutch	2,573	372	1,270	...	4,215	90	10	99	...	199	

Table XIII—(*Referred to in paragraph 66, page 16*).

IMPERIAL REPORT—REVENUE SECTION.

Breeders' and other colts castrated by Veterinary Assistants and Salutris paid from Imperial Funds in 1893-94.

Province.	District.	Number of colts castrated.			Number of death resulting from effects of castration.	Remarks.
		Horse stock.	Mule stock.	Total.		
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Saharanpur	116	12	128	1	
	Meerut	132	1	133	1	
	Muzafarnagar	165	6	171	...	
	Bulandshahr	157	...	157	...	
	Bareilly	9	...	9	...	
	Budaon	19	10	29	...	
	Shahjehanpur	18	...	18	...	
	Etah	1	2	3	...	
	Agra	9	...	9	...	
	Lucknow	2	...	2	...	
	Ballia	2	...	2	...	
	Aligarh	16	...	16	...	
	Gwalior	2	...	2	...	
	Moradabad	14	6	20	...	
	Bijnor	2	...	2	...	
	Muttra	3	...	3	...	
	Total ...	667	37	701	2	
North Punjab ...	Peshawar	...	...	...	...	
	Hazara	...	...	...	...	
	Rawal Pindi	50	23	73	...	
	Jhelum	6	8	14	...	
	Gujrat	22	1	23	...	
	Gujranwala	...	...	...	...	
	Sialkot	...	...	...	...	
	Lahore	56	2	58	...	
	Jhang	11	2	13	...	
	Shahpur	93	5	98	...	
	Kohat	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	238	41	279	...	
South Punjab ...	Multan	47	13	60	...	
	Ferozepore	5	1	6	...	
	Amritsar	11	2	13	...	
	Ludhianah	1	...	1	...	
	Carried over ...	...	...	...	...	

Breeders' and other colts castrated by Veterinary Assistants and Salutris paid from Imperial Funds in 1893-94—concld.

Province.	District.	Number of colts castrated. Horse stock.	Mule stock.	Total.	Number of deaths resulting from effects of castration.	Remarks.
	Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	
South Punjab—*contd.* ...	Umballa	33	1	34	...	
	Hissar	6	7	13	...	
	Kurnal	31	2	33	...	
	Rohtak	1	...	1	...	
	Total ...	135	26	161	...	
Derajat	Dera Ghazi Khan	265	13	278	...	
	Muzafargarh	7	1	8	...	
	Total ...	272	14	286	...	
Baluchistan	Quetta-Pishin	5	...	5	...	
	Thal Chotiali	Return not received.				
	Zhob	...	...	...	...	
	Kalat	40	...	40	...	
	Total ...	45	...	45	...	
Central India ...	.....	..	...	...	...	
Deccan	Ahmednagar	10	...	10	...	
	Poona	3	...	3	...	
	Nasik	18	...	18	...	
	Khandesh	35	...	35	...	
	Belgaon	15	...	15	...	
	Total ...	81	...	81	...	
Guzerat	Ahmedabad	14	...	14	...	
	Nariad	3	...	3	...	
	Kaira	3	...	3	...	
	Total ...	20	...	20	...	
Sindh	Karachi	2	1	3	...	
	Shikarpur	1	...	1	...	
	Hyderabad	4	...	4	...	
	Total ...	7	1	8	...	
	Grand Total ...	1,465	119	1,584	2	

Table XIV.—(*Referred to in paragraph 69, page 19*).

IMPERIAL REPORT—REVENUE SECTION.

Cost of feed, keep, attendants, &c., of Government Donkey Stallions in 1893-94.

Province.	District.	Number of stallions or days.	Total annual cost.	Average per donkey stallion.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
North Western Provinces and Oudh.	Babugarh Depôt	7,150	3,426 15 8	174 15 0	
	Bulandshahr	1,911	596 12 3	112 0 9	
	Meerut	4,672	1,486 12 3	116 2 5	
	Bijnor	658	217 1 11	120 7 0	
	Bareilly	727	233 13 3	117 6 4	
	Muzafarnagar	4,477	1 439 9 6	117 5 10	
	Budaon ... ... —	1,861	596 5 4	116 12 4	
	Saharunpur	3,910	1,270 2 3	117 10 7	
	Moradabad	1,917	603 13 9	114 15 7	
	Shahjehanpur	1,088	344 15 3	115 11 7	
	Agra	1,021	324 15 9	116 2 8	
	Etah	916	264 7 2	105 5 11	
	Muttra	727	223 10 2	112 4 5	
	Aligarh	3,198	988 5 11	112 12 10	
	Add charges for gear, &c. ...	...	1,413 3 10	...	
	TOTAL ...	31,299	13,461 0 3	113 4 0	
North Punjab ...	Abbottabad	2,586	899 6 9	126 15 2	
	Peshawar	702	230 8 6	119 13 9	
	Ditto (Mardan)	853	277 7 11	118 11 10	
	Rawalpindi	18,071	6,849 8 4	138 5 6	
	Jhelum	3,190	1,095 7 9	111 9 1	
	Gujrat	2,191	978 14 7	143 4 2	
	Gujranwala	1,152	316 3 2	109 11 0	
	Sialkot	2,189	731 5 2	122 7 1	
	Lahore	2,978	973 0 2	119 4 1	
	Jhang	776	278 13 11	131 2 8	
	Shahpur	3,136	1,018 11 10	111 6 5	
	Kohat	365	141 4 9	141 4 9	
	Babugarh Depôt	5,191	2,630 12 0	174 13 11	
	Add charges for gear, &c. ...	...	3,039 8 3	...	
	TOTAL ...	41,583	19 524 1 1	159 13 5	
South Punjab ...	Hissar	1,119	360 14 0	117 11 4	
	Rohtak	168	67 14 5	117 8 3	
	Gurgaon	681	217 7 0	116 0 5	
	Delhi	...	...	...	
	Kurnal	487	154 7 11	115 12 8	
	Umballa	2,151	896 12 4	151 15 4	
	Kangra	1,0[illegible]3	397 5 9	141 9 7	
	Hoshiarpur	1,289	498 12 10	111 3 10	
	Carried over ...	...	...	...	

Cost of feed, keep, attendants, &c., of Government Donkey Stallions in 1893-94—contd.

Province.	District.	Number of stallions or days.	Total annual cost.	Average per donkey stallion.	Remarks.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	Brought forward ...	...	...	...	
South Punjab—*contd.* ...	Jullunder	1,331	451 13 6	123 14 6	
	Ludhianah	613	261 12 3	155 13 9	
	Ferozepur	2,028	695 5 0	125 2 3	
	Multan	2,196	643 14 9	107 0 5	
	Montgomery	939	286 9 9	111 6 6	
	Probynabad	...	...	...	
	Amritsar	2,378	724 1 8	111 2 4	
	Gurdaspur	1,472	488 6 5	121 1 8	
	TOTAL ...	17,861	6,145 9 7	125 9 5	
Derajat	Bannu	1,429	668 10 0	170 12 6	
	Muzafargarh	864	443 1 4	187 2 10	
	Dera Ismail Khan	697	241 14 11	126 11 1	
	Dera Ghazi Khan	1,630	853 6 1	191 1 6	
	TOTAL ...	4,620	2,207 0 4	174 5 9	
Baluchistan ...	Quetta	70	105 11 1	551 1 5	
	Thal Chotiali	2	7 12 3	1,417 3 7	
	TOTAL ...	72	113 7 4	575 2 8	
Deccan	Poona	640	444 10 9	253 9 7	
	Ahmednagar	273	201 5 3	269 2 10	
	Khandesh	90	55 5 8	224 7 10	
	TOTAL ...	1,003	701 5 8	255 3 7	
Guzerat	Ahmedabad	111	83 7 0	274 5 10	
	Deesa	235	124 15 0	134 0 9	
	TOTAL ...	346	208 6 0	219 13 0	
Sindh and Cutch ...	Hyderabad	425	299 8 11	251 4 3	
	Jacobabad	2,046	1,662 12 2	296 10 1	
	Shikarpur	4,278	3,321 2 4	283 5 9	
	TOTAL ...	6,749	5,283 7 5	285 11 10	
Burma (Upper) ...	Yamethin	365	348 0 0	348 0 0	

ABSTRACT.

Province.	Average per donkey stallion.							
	Year under report.				Previous year.			
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	143	4	0		143	1	8	
Rajputana	...				...			
North Punjab	159	13	5					
South Punjab	125	9	5		149	6	6	
Derajat	174	5	9					
Baluchistan	575	2	8		256	5	1	
Central India	...				...			
Deccan	255	3	7		330	2	11	
Guzerat	219	13	0		...			
Sindh and Cutch	285	11	10		288	13	3	
Burma (Upper)	348	0	0		...			

Table XV.—
IMPERIAL REPORT—

Abstract of particulars regarding each Horse Fair and Show held in the North-Western

Fair or Show.	Date when Fair or Show was held		Total number of animals present.		Total number competing for prizes.		Total number of horse stock (not including branded mares) present.		Number of remounts purchased.			
	From	To	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Belonging to breeders.	Belonging to dealers.	For Remount Department.	For Native Cavalry.	For Police.	Total.
North-Western Provinces.												
Aligarh Show ...	26th February 1894	5th March 1894	1,247	684	224	146	381	763	12	56	...	68
Bateswar Fair ...	20th November 1893	20th November 1893	21,372	16,264	190	...	...	...	77	22	39	138
Bulandshahr Show ...	10th March 1894	16th March 1894	1,168	1,055	387	348	412	726	22	18	...	40
Etawah Show ...	4th December 1893	11th December 1893	352	244	48	40	105	180	1	3	...	4
Hurdwar Fair ...	10th April 1894	12th April 1894	679	928	73	57	281	174	4	5	...	9
Meerut (Nauchandi) Show ...	1st April 1894	8th April 1894	1,689	1,105	459	407	857	645	18	36	...	54
Muzafarnagar Show ...	23rd March 1894	28th March 1894	1,129	794	373	248	958	171	5	11	...	16
TOTAL ...	.....	.....	27,636	21,374	1,734	1,246	3,024	2,659	139	151	39	329
Punjab.												
Amritsar (Dewali) Show ...	3rd November 1893	13th November 1893	4,914	3,478	133	89	295	3,643	73	76	1	150
Bannu Show ...	26th February 1894	28th February 1894	1,321	1,150	799	485	10	40	...	4	1	5
Delhi Show ...	1st March 1894 ..	7th March 1894 ...	330	541	196	70	311	19	...	...	...	...
Dera Ghazi Khan Show ...	5th March 1894 ...	7th March 1894 ...	4,525	2,932	637	431	4,198	...	12	45	6	63
Dera Ismail Khan Show ...	16th March 1894 ...	17th March 1894 ...	965	205	408	105	753	51	...	10	1	11
Gujrat Show ...	9th March 1894 ...	10th March 1894 ...	704	777	296	286	306	...	2	27	...	29
Hansi Show ...	13th October 1893	15th October 1893...	790	414	124	57	41	625	7	26	...	33
Jellalabad Show ...	16th January 1894	18th January 1894	5,054	3,070	121	81	2,334	2,322	9	1	...	10
Jhang Show ...	19th March 1894 ..	20th March 1894 ..	869	836	163	118	793	...	...	4	...	4
Kurnal Show ...	6th February 1894	9th February 1894	727	417	284	133	386	230	1	...	..	1
Lahore Show ...	29th March 1894 ..	31st March 1894 ...	770	693	227	231	350	368	...	4	...	4
Multan Show ...	26th February 1894	27th February 1894	904	782	318	261	789	115	3	6	...	9
Rawalpindi Fair ...	2nd April 1894 ..	4th April 1894 ...	2,228	1,898	406	271	408	118	40	22	...	62
Shahpur Show ...	5th March 1894	7th March 1894 ...	1,333	1,514	383	495	200	2	13	15	...	28
Sialkot Show ...	24th February 1894	3rd March 1894 ...	358	318	193	179	290	8	...	3	...	3
Umballa Show ...	12th February 1894	15th February 1894	465	974	163	211	379	28	6	...	...	6
TOTAL ...	.....	.....	26,260	20,950	4,011	3,506	12,313	7,569	169	242	9	417
Rajputana.												
Pokhur Fair ...	19th November 1893	23rd November 1893	1,152	672	12	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
TOTAL ...	.....	.....	1,152	672	12	...	...	...	...	7	...	7

Referred to in paragraph 316, page 44).

REVENUE SECTION.

Provinces, Punjab, Rajputana, Tirhoot, and Baluchistan during the year 1893-94.

Prices paid for remounts.			Number of mules purchased.			Prices paid for mules.			Total number of sales effected.				Prizes awarded.							Amount sanctioned by Government of India for next year's Fair or Show.
Highest price.	Lowest price.	Average price.	By Government.	By others.	Total.	Highest price.	Lowest price.	Average price.	Total number sold.	Highest price.	Lowest price.	Average price.	From Imperial Funds.	From Provincial Funds.	From Local and District Funds.	From private subscriptions.	Total.	Amount actually awarded.	Number of bridles given away.	
377	58	217	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	500	...	...	1,500	1,500	5	1,000
475	175	325	...	...	...	...	...	...	138	475	175	325	300	300	...	...	600	600	3	150
445	170	216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,250	1,000	..	...	2,250	2,250	5	1,250
350	190	263	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	350	190	263	200	325	...	...	525	525	3	200
410	225	298	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	400	400	3	800
400	160	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,600	800	...	...	2,400	2,400	5	1,600
340	195	280	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	900	100	...	...	1,000	1,000	5	900
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	..	...	...	5,650	3,025	...	...	8,675	8,675	29	5,400
500	100	170	120	355	475	350	14	65	3,775	800	3	57	500	...	...	...	500	500	3	400
210	153	211	..	..	...	...	...	...	7	210	153	206	400	600	...	...	1,000	1,104	3	500
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	7	350	68	181	250	...	1,025	...	1,275	951	3	200
345	50	198	7	9	16	135	117	126	250	257	91	138	1,700	...	...	...	1,700	1,700	5	1,500
275	230	252	..	6	6	200	53	120	48	275	27	132	250	380	...	...	630	630	3	500
325	117	215	3	7	10	105	94	114	115	325	94	114	1,050	...	175	...	1,225	1,050	5	1,000
300	160	228	..	...	...	..	...	...	84	300	12	136	400	...	1,209	...	1,609	1,609	...	400
355	150	235	1	37	38	115	20	67	48	355	30	137	900	...	...	414	1,314	1,314	4	1,000
325	260	290	..	2	2	80	68	74	24	325	23	135	250	...	177	...	427	427	2	250
330	330	330	..	...	..	...	...	...	10	185	60	130	450	...	753	...	1,203	1,129	3	400
280	185	250	...	3	3	100	60	75	56	500	10	175	950	...	...	...	950	854	5	800
300	227	271	...	13	13	100	25	69	113	300	12	116	1,500	...	150	...	1,650	1,650	4	1,500
625	150	387	32	725	757	300	115	252	1,872	625	2	313	1,800	...	250	...	2,050	2,050	5	1,300
400	75	236	9	9	18	350	50	150	69	450	30	175	1,500	...	456	...	1,956	1,913	5	1,200
310	250	281	...	1	1	80	89	80	30	310	4	104	350	...	500	...	850	738	3	350
300	250	277	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	300	110	232	400	...	1,000	...	1,400	1,380	4	250
...	...	...	172	1,167	1,339	...	..	...	6,528	...	...	...	12,650	980	5,695	414	19,739	18,999	57	12,550
425	190	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	710	900	3	109	150	...	..	50	200	150	2	100
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	710	...	...	...	150	...	...	50	200	150	2	100

Abstract of particulars regarding each Horse Fair and Show held in the North-Western

Fair or Show.	Date when Fair or Show was held.		Total number of animals present.		Total number competing for prizes.		Total number of horse stock (not including branded mares) present.		Number of remounts purchased.			
	From	To	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Belonging to breeders.	Belonging to dealers.	For Remount Department.	For Native Cavalry.	For Police.	Total.
Tirhoot.												
Sonepore Fair	21st November 1893	24th November 1893	6,625	12,113	247	245	200	6,425	...	38	30	68
Total ...	.....	.....	6,625	12,113	247	245	200	6,425	...	38	30	68
Baluchistan.												
Quetta Show	3rd October 1893 ...	4th October 1893 ...	858	626	350	210	594	244	18	160	4	182
Sibi Show	9th February 1894	14th February 1894	1,196	1,332	1,196	1,332	...	...	47	74	...	121
Total ...	.....	.....	2,054	1,958	1,546	1,542	594	244	65	234	4	303
Bombay Presidency.												
Poona Show	27th September 1893	29th September 1893	320	255	320	255	272	...	13	...	...	13
Rajkot Show	24th November 1893	25th November 1893	374	1,190	374	1,190	258	...	...	...	...	...
Shikarpur Show	8th January 1894 ...	10th January 1894	962	870	962	870	667	...	16	133	38	187
Naushehro Show	29th January 1894	30th January 1894	806	564	806	564	567	...	...	...	...	...
Cutch Show	6th February 1894	7th February 1894	1,082	471	1,082	471	337	...	3	...	...	3
Total ...	.....	.....	3,544	3,350	3,544	3,350	2,101	...	32	133	38	203
Horse Runs.												
Rawalpindi district ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Multan district	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abstract.												
North-Western Provinces ...	.....	.....	27,636	21,374	1,734	1,216	3,024	2,650	139	151	39	329
Punjab	.....	.....	26,260	20,959	4,941	3,506	12,343	7,560	166	242	9	417
Rajputana	.....	.....	1,152	672	12	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
Tirhoot	.....	.....	6,625	12,113	247	245	200	6,425	...	38	30	68
Baluchistan	.....	.....	2,054	1,958	1,546	1,542	594	244	65	234	4	303
Bombay Presidency	.....	.....	3,544	3,350	3,544	3,350	2,101	...	32	133	38	203
Horse Runs	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	.....	.....	67,271	60,426	12,024	9,860	18,262	16,897	402	805	120	1,327

Provinces, Punjab, Rajputana, Tirhoot, and Baluchistan during the year 1893-94—contd.

Prices paid for remounts.			Number of mules purchased.			Prices paid for mules.			Total number of sales effected.				Prizes awarded.							Amount sanctioned by Government of India for next year's Fair or Show.
Highest price.	Lowest price.	Average price.	By Government.	By others	Total.	Highest price.	Lowest price.	Average price.	Total number sold.	Highest price.	Lowest price.	Average price.	From Imperial Funds.	From Provincial Funds.	From Local and District Funds.	From private subscriptions.	Total.	Amount actually awarded.	Number of bridles given away.	
815	170	257	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	500	...	500	...	1,000	780	...	400
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	500	...	1,000	780	...	400
350	120	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	398	...	...	...	600	...	1,260	...	1,860	1,751	3	600
490	150	245	2	...	2	210	30	135	145	195	100	175	1,100	...	2,100	...	3,200	2,567	4	1,100
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	543	...	...	...	1,700	...	3,360	...	5,060	4,318	7	1,700
425	175	327	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	425	175	327	...	2,000	1,000	2,000	5,000	2,415	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	3,500	...	4,100	635	...	...
500	200	288	4	...	4	...	...	145	191	363	158	216	...	2,000	4,900	...	6,900	4,860	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,700	...	2,700	2,500	...	...
325	200	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	325	200	260	...	...	2,181	...	2,181	1,102	...	...
...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	207	..	...	...	...	4,000	14,281	2,090	20,071	11,742	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	...	...	...	250	250	...	250
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	100	50	...	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	...	...	...	350	300	...	350
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	...	...	...	5,650	3,025	...	...	8,675	8,675	29	5,400
...	...	...	172	1,167	1,339	...	...	...	6,528	...	...	...	12,650	980	5,695	414	19,739	18,999	57	12,550
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	710	...	...	...	150	...	...	50	200	150	2	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	500	...	1,000	780	...	400
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	513	...	...	...	1,700	...	3,360	...	5,060	4,318	7	1,700
...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	207	...	...	...	...	4,000	14,281	2,090	20,071	11,742	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	...	...	...	350	300	...	350
...	...	...	178	1,167	1,345	...	...	...	8,130	...	...	...	21,000	8,005	23,836	2,554	55,995	44,064	95	20,500

Table XVI.—(*Referred to in paragraph 329, page 46*).

Imperial Report—Revenue Section.

Statement showing the Government Stallions whose produce won prizes at the Horse Fairs and Shows of 1893-94.

Name of sires.	Number of 1st prizes.	Number of 2nd prizes.	Number of 3rd prizes.	Number of other prizes.	Total number of prizes.
Thoroughbred English.					
Adonis	...	...	...	1	1
Alaric	1	...	2	2	5
Allanbane	...	...	1	6	7
Anglesey	1	1	...	2	4
Bardolph	...	...	...	3	3
Beau Masque	...	...	...	1	1
Black Prince	...	...	...	1	1
Brocken	3	3	...	...	6
Brother to Althotas	2	1	1	6	10
Canvas	...	...	1	...	1
Champion, II	...	1	...	1	2
Childebent	...	...	1	...	1
Clarion	3	1	2	3	9
Cobra	3	2	2	2	9
Dagobert	1	...	3	5	9
Duke of Normandy	...	3	1	5	9
Dunrobin	1	...	2	5	8
East Indian	2	...	1	2	5
Egotist	...	...	...	2	2
Elzevier	1	1	1	...	3
Extravagance	...	1	...	6	7
Falmouth	1	...	1	2	4
Foot ball	...	1	...	...	1
Gerald	5	3	...	10	18
Glenstrae...	1	...	...	1	2
Grendon	2	...	...	4	6
Hampton	1	1	2	...	4
Heliophanes	1	1	...	3	5
Jackaroo	...	...	...	1	1
Jasper	1	...	...	...	1
King Arthur	...	...	...	7	7
Kismat, II	...	...	...	2	2
Lamp Lighter	...	2	...	...	2
Land Lord	...	...	...	2	2
Love Lace	...	1	...	3	4
Marsham	1	2	1	4	8
Marvel	1	...	...	1	2
Mercury	...	...	...	3	3
Merxman	...	...	1	2	3
Carried over ...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Government Stallions whose produce won prizes at the Horse Fairs and Shows of 1893-94—contd.

Name of sires.	Number of 1st prizes.	Number of 2nd prizes.	Number of 3rd prizes.	Number of other prizes.	Total number of prizes.
THOROUGHBRED ENGLISH—*contd.*					
Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...
Monger	1	...	1	2	4
Nobility	...	...	...	1	1
Noble	3	...	...	1	4
Nottingham	4	2	1	3	10
Piano	...	...	...	5	5
Pierlight	...	...	...	1	1
Redstart	...	...	...	4	4
Richmond	5	3	1	1	10
Roslin	2	1	1	3	7
Shylock	...	...	...	2	2
Silvius	...	...	1	...	1
Sinbad the Sailor	...	1	...	6	7
Sirbad	...	...	...	1	1
Sir Francis	1	...	...	1	2
Songster	1	1	...	...	2
Stronoat	...	...	1	...	1
Stuart	1	...	...	3	4
Tantalus	1	1	...	3	5
The Black Watch	...	...	...	4	4
Vapour	2	...	...	...	2
Villejuste	...	...	...	1	1
Wigwam	...	...	1	2	3
Zither	...	...	1	3	4
Zoophite	2	2	2	7	13
TOTAL	55	36	33	152	276
HALF-BRED ENGLISH, AND NORFOLK TROTTERS.					
A. I	...	...	...	1	1
Activity	...	1	...	4	5
A. I. Fashion	1	...	1	1	3
Ambition	...	1	...	...	1
American	...	...	3	2	5
Artillery	...	...	1	6	7
Ascot	...	1	1	3	5
Banker	2	2	2	8	14
Banyard	2	4	1	3	10
Bismarck	...	...	...	2	2
Black Ball	...	1	...	5	6
Black Prince	1	2	2	3	8
Black Prince, III	1	1	2	3	7
Blue Bottle	...	...	...	2	2
Blue Boy	1	...	1	2	4
Bravo	...	1	1	3	5
Carried over ...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Government Stallions whose produce won prizes at the Horse Fairs and Shows of 1893-94—contd.

Name of sires.	Number of 1st prizes.	Number of 2nd prizes.	Number of 3rd prizes.	Number of other prizes	Total number of prizes.
HALF-BRED ENGLISH, AND NORFOLK TROTTERS—*contd.*					
Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...
Brother to Fashion	...	...	...	4	4
Bruno	1	1	1	6	9
Champion, II	1	1	...	3	5
Claudian	...	1	...	3	4
Clifton	1	1	1	3	6
Cock o' the Walk	6	3	2	1	12
Confederate	5	3	1	2	11
Confidence	...	1	...	...	1
Connaught	1	...	1	6	8
Conrad	...	3	1	1	5
Consul	2	...	3	2	7
Conway	1	...	...	1	2
Coxcomb	...	1	...	3	4
Dandy	1	1	2	7	11
David	2	...	...	...	2
Delight	1	2	...	9	12
Driver	3	3	2	10	18
Earsham Fashion	...	1	...	8	9
Emelius	1	...	...	...	1
Emperor	1	2	1	2	6
Felix	1	...	...	...	1
Fireaway	...	...	...	2	2
Fly away	2	1	...	2	5
Game boy	1	1	1	9	12
Game cock	...	1*	1	3	5
Game cock, II	...	1	1	4	6
Gamester	...	2	1	3	6
Garnet	1	1	...	1	3
Gayakwad	...	...	...	1	1
Gold-dust, I	...	...	1	1	2
Gold-dust, II	1	...	...	3	4
Gold-dust, III	1	...	...	3	4
Gold-dust, IV	3	...	...	...	3
Gun-cotton	...	1	1	5	7
Haphazard	1	2	...	6	9
Harlequin	1	...	1	4	6
Honesty	3	1	1	8	13
Hornet	2	..	4	2	8
Hurdle	1	...	...	1	2
Jackson	5	3	3	7	18
James, II	...	...	...	1	1
King Cole	1	...	...	1	2
Carried over	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Government Stallions whose produce won prizes at the Horse Fairs and Shows of 1893-94—contd.

Name of sires.	Number of 1st prizes.	Number of 2nd prizes.	Number of 3rd prizes.	Number of other prizes.	Total number of prizes.
HALF-BRED ENGLISH, AND NORFOLK TROTTERS—*contd.*					
Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...
Latest Fashion	2	...	1	0	9
Leader	...	...	...	3	3
Leotard	1	3	1	7	12
Link boy	...	1	3	5	9
Little Jim	...	...	1	2	3
Lord Chelmsford	1	...	...	2	3
Lord George	...	...	1	...	1
Magic	2	1	...	1	4
Magnet	1	1	...	4	6
Major	...	...	2	6	8
Make haste	1	1	...	4	6
Marquis	3	4	2	11	20
Martini-Henry	...	...	...	1	1
Merry Legs	1	...	...	3	4
Meteor	...	1	...	1	2
Method	3	1	...	5	9
Midnight	...	...	...	1	1
Minister	1	1	1	7	10
Model	1	...	...	1	2
Mottle	7	1	...	4	12
Musket	2	2	...	11	15
Nimrod	...	1	1	3	5
Norfolk Hero	...	...	2	4	6
Old Gentleman	2	1	1	1	5
Onyx	3	...	3	4	10
Patrick	1	1	...	2	4
Peacock	...	2	...	2	4
Perfection	...	1	1	...	2
Performer	...	...	1	1	2
Phenomenon	1	...	1	9	11
Phosphorus	3	3	2	...	8
Pioneer	...	...	1	...	1
Premier	1	...	...	...	1
Pride of the Isle	2	...	...	1	3
Prince Edward	4	2	...	5	11
Privateer	...	1	1	...	2
Rainbow	...	1	...	1	2
Revenge	...	...	1	7	8
Rifle	1	1	3	2	7
Rifleman	...	...	1	1	2
Roan Phenomenon	...	1	...	2	3
Robin	3	1	5	10	19
Carried over ...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Government Stallions whose produce won prizes at the Horse Fairs and Shows of 1893-94—contd.

Name of sires.	Number of 1st prizes.	Number of 2nd prizes.	Number of 3rd prizes.	Number of other prizes.	Total number of prizes
HALF-BRED ENGLISH, AND NORFOLK TROTTERS—*contd.*					
Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	...
Robinhood	...	...	...	3	3
Royalty	6	2	1	9	18
Safety valve	...	1	2	1	4
Sailor	...	3	1	7	11
Sensation	1	...	1	3	5
Sharpshooter	...	...	1	6	7
Shepherd	...	...	...	1	1
Shotaway	...	1	1	3	5
Signal	1	1	...	9	11
Silex	...	1	...	1	2
Sir George	...	...	2	1	3
Sir James	...	1	1	2	4
Snider	1	1	4	6	12
Songster	...	...	...	2	2
Sportsman, II	...	1	...	3	4
Stanley	...	...	...	1	1
Strongbow	...	1	1	1	3
Sulphate	2	1	...	5	8
Sunbeam	...	2	1	4	7
Sunshine	1	...	...	1	2
Sweetmeat	...	1	...	2	3
The Baron	2	2	1	2	7
The Black Prince	1	...	1	...	2
The Doctor	...	...	...	1	1
The Flying Buck	...	...	...	2	2
The Gun	...	...	...	2	2
The Jewel	2	...	1	3	6
The Lawyer	...	...	1	1	2
The Wonder	...	1	...	1	2
Transport	...	...	1	1	2
Trusty	1	1	1	6	9
Venturesome	1	2	...	9	12
Victor	1	1	...	2	4
Victor Emanuel	1	...	...	...	1
Volunteer...	...	...	...	3	3
Walton Gentleman	2	1	2	1	6
Warrior, II	...	...	...	1	1
Wild Buck	...	1	...	2	3
Wild Fire	1	4	...	6	11
Wood Bridge	1	...	...	...	1
Young Freedom	...	...	...	1	1
Young Hero	3	1	1	2	7
Carried over ...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Government Stallions whose produce won prizes at the Horse Fairs and Shows of 1893-94—contd.

Name of sires.	Number of 1st prizes.	Number of 2nd prizes.	Number of 3rd prizes.	Number of other prizes.	Total number of prizes.
HALF-BRED ENGLISH AND NORFOLK TROTTERS—*concld.*					
Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	...
Young Performer	...	1	1	9	11
Young Royalty	..	...	4	2	6
TOTAL ...	134	117	111	454	816
AUSTRALIANS (*Walers*).					
Admiral	...	...	...	1	1
Bon accord	2	3	...	...	5
John Gilpin	1	1	...	2	4
Tangri	...	...	...	1	1
TOTAL ...	3	4	.	4	11
ARABS.					
Ahmednaggar	1	...	1	1	3
Ahmad	...	1	1	3	5
Ajil	...	...	1	...	1
Akbar	...	1	...	2	3
Akola	1	...	...	...	1
Ali Abdulah	1	...	...	3	4
Amritsar	3	2	...	2	7
Bara Singha	...	2	...	...	2
Barwatio	...	...	1	...	1
Bela	...	...	...	2	2
Be-tream	1	...	...	...	1
Bhawalpur	...	...	...	1	1
Budolight	1	2	...	1	4
Canate	..	...	...	4	4
Chin Kara	1	...	...	1	2
Cowasji	1	...	1	1	3
Cuttack	1	2	1	3	7
Damascus	...	...	...	1	1
Damishk	...	...	...	3	3
Deedan Khan	1	...	2	...	2
Doomba	...	...	2	1	3
Duldal	...	...	...	2	2
Esau, XIII	...	...	...	1	1
Esau, XXII	...	...	1	...	1
Fahris	...	...	...	1	1
Fatehpur	1	...	...	1	2
Ferhan	...	...	1	8	9
Galsi	3	4	2	1	10
Glenor	1	...	...	...	1
Goorkha	2	2	2	1	7
Gwalior	...	1	...	2	3
Carried over ...	..	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Government Stallions whose produce won prizes at the Horse Fairs and Shows of 1893-94—contd.

Name of sires.	Number of 1st prizes	Number of 2nd prizes	Number of 3rd prizes.	Number of other prizes	Total number of prizes.
ARABS—*contd.*					
Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	...
Grey Beard	...	...	1	1	2
Gulshan	4	2	...	7	13
Gurbachan	...	...	...	1	1
Hungarian	...	...	1	1	2
Irishman	2	...	2	2	6
Istumboul	...	...	1	...	1
Jacobite	1	3	...	3	7
Jang Bahadur	2	1	...	1	4
Jasra	...	...	1	1	2
Kalam	1	...	...	6	7
Kirkee	1	...	...	2	3
Kohulan	...	...	1	2	3
Kurbeyla	...	...	1	1	2
Lancer	1	...	2	6	9
Leviathon...	...	...	...	1	1
Lord Napier	...	1	...	...	1
Motihari	...	2	...	1	3
Musafir	...	...	...	1	1
Nasaldar	...	1	...	1	2
Naspati	...	1	...	...	1
Neyk dil	...	1	...	...	1
Norman	...	...	...	1	1
Pahara	1	1	...	2	4
Parwana	...	...	...	1	1
Pasha	2	3	1	5	11
Pradhan	...	...	...	2	2
Prince Arthur	...	1	...	...	1
Red Prince	...	1	...	...	1
Rocket	...	1	...	...	1
Rookes drift	...	...	1	...	1
Run Mast	...	...	1	...	1
Rustam	...	...	1	1	2
Sabir Ali	...	1	...	...	1
Safed Pish	...	...	1	1	2
Santokhi		1	...	...	1
Sconi	2	2	4	4	12
Shiraz	1	1	...	3	5
Sindia	...	1	...	1	2
Sir Frank...	1	1	2	2	6
Sir Frederick	...	1	1	1	3
Sun	1	...	...	2	3
Surkhab	1	...	...	...	1
Carried over ...	..	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Government Stallions whose produce won prizes at the Horse Fairs and Shows of 1893-94—concld.

Name of sires.	Number of 1st prizes.	Number of 2nd prizes.	Number of 3rd prizes.	Number of other prizes.	Total number of prizes.
ARABS—*concld.*					
Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	...
Square	...	1	...	...	1
The Earle	1	...	...	...	1
The Governor	...	...	...	5	5
Tigris	...	...	...	2	2
Titar	1	...	1	..	2
Viceroy	4	1	...	2	7
Viscount	...	...	...	1	1
Yakub	...	...	...	1	1
Young Ruby	...	...	2	2	4
TOTAL ...	46	46	41	123	256
STUD-BREDS.					
Anmolo	...	...	...	1	1
Bhawana	...	2	...	...	2
Commissioner	...	...	...	1	1
Elahi	...	...	1	...	1
Emilo	...	...	...	1	1
Exploit	...	..	...	1	1
Jan Baz	...	...	1	...	1
TOTAL ...	..	2	2	4	8
TURKISTAN.					
Merve	2	...	2	4	8
TOTAL ...	2	...	2	4	8

ABSTRACT.

Class of sires.	Number of sires of each class.	Number of prizes awarded.					Proportion of prizes to each sire.				
		1st prizes.	2nd prizes.	3rd prizes.	Other prizes.	Total.	1st prizes.	2nd prizes.	3rd prizes.	Other prizes.	Total.
Thoroughbred, English	63	55	36	33	152	276	·87	·57	·52	2·41	4·38
Half-bred English, and Norfolk Trottors ...	114	134	117	111	454	816	·93	·81	·77	3·15	5·66
Australians (Walers)	4	3	4	...	4	11	·75	1	...	1	2·75
Arabs	82	46	46	41	123	256	·56	·56	·5	1·5	3·12
Stud-breds	7	...	2	2	4	8	...	·28	·28	·57	1·14
Turkistans	1	2	...	2	4	8	2	...	2	4	8

Table XVII.—(*Referred to in* Imperial Report—

Balance sheet of cultivation operations of the North-

Cr.

No.		Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.
1	Value of lands	1,076 4 0	
2	" buildings	426 15 0	
3	" plant and machinery	2,636 0 10	
4	" farm animals	7,315 0 0	
5	" wells —	1,360 0 0	12,844 3 10
	To repair and additions, &c.		
6	Repairs to buildings	269 12 6	
7	Additions to buildings	742 0 0	
8	Purchase of new plant and machinery as an addition to existing stock	357 0 0	
9	Repairs of plant and machinery	180 3 6	
10	Purchase of new plant and machinery to replace worn out stock ...	...	
11	Purchase of farm animals in replacement of stock sold died ...	...	
12	Purchase of farm animals as an addition to existing stock ...	2,326 0 0	3,875 0 0
	To establishment.		
13	Share of pay of Superintendent of Civil Veterinary Department ...	...	
14	Extra pay to Veterinary Overseer	600 0 0	
15	Lucerne garden establishment	...	
16	Office establishment	...	
17	Labor farm	855 3 3	
	Labor grass conservancy	...	
18	Permanent establishment	1 484 0 0	
19	Temporary establishment	...	
	" " grass conservancy	...	2,939 3 3
	To other charges.		
20	Irrigation and sowing rent	...	
21	Manure if purchased	...	
22	Seeds	63 4 0	
23	Feed of farm animals	2,725 6 8	
24	Cutting and carting hay	269 5 3	
25	Cultivation contingencies	256 11 10	3,314 11 9
	To indirect charges.		
26	Interest at 4 per cent. on outlay (item 4)	293 9 7	
27	Do. on working capital } (of item 11 to 25)	79 5 9	
28	Probable rent of land under cultivation, if leased out ...	490 0 0	862 15 4
	Total ...	...	23,836 2 2
	Savings ...		2,320 15 1
	Grand Total ...	...	26,157 1 3

paragraph 337, page 51).

REVENUE SECTION.

Western Provinces Depôt for the official year 1893-94.

DR.

No.	*By stock.*	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
29	Value of lands	1,076	4	0		1,076	4	0
30	„ of buildings	1,168	15	0		1,168	15	0
31	„ of plant and machinery	2,953	0	10		2,953	0	10
32	„ of farm animals	4,772	0	0		4,772	0	0
33	„ of wells	1,360	0	0		1,360	0	0
	By sale.							
	Sale of horse stallions	4,662	0	0		4,662	0	0
	Transfer of horse stallions to Punjab	500	0	0		500	0	0
	Sale of donkey stallions	...				...		
	„ of farm mares	...				...		
	„ of donkey mares	...				...		
	„ of horse stock	...				...		
	„ of mule stock	...				...		
	„ of donkey stock	200	0	0		200	0	0
	TOTAL ...	16,692	3	10		16,692	3	10

By productions.	Outturn.			Actual cost per rupee.			Amount.			Market rate per rupee.			Amount.		
	Mds.	Srs.	Ct.	Mds.	Srs.	Ct.	Rs.	A.	P.	Mds.	Srs.	Ct.	Rs.	A.	P.
Dub grass	3,661	30	0	3	13	6	1,097	15	7	2	20	0	1,464	11	2
Lucerne	2,600	20	0	1	13	6	1,949	6	4	1	0	0	2,600	8	0
Hay (dub)	2,592	20	0	2	0	0	1,295	9	8	1	20	0	1,728	5	4
Guinea grass	1,580	30	0	2	26	11	592	7	9	2	0	0	790	6	0
Impey seed	1	20	0	0	2	10	22	7	9	0	2	0	30	0	0
Impey	1,164	0	0	3	29	8	307	13	9	2	33	6	410	10	9
Buffaloe grass	110	20	0	2	26	11	41	6	8	2	0	0	55	4	0
Do. seed	0	30	0	0	0	10	44	15	9	@ Rs. 2 per seer			60	0	0
Sugar cane	121	0	0	1	13	6	90	10	3	1	0	0	121	0	0
Do. top	49	20	0	2	26	11	18	8	10	2	0	0	24	12	0
Carrots country	244	0	0	1	15	0	186	12	2	1	0	0	244	0	0
Do. do. seeds ...	0	5	0	0	2	10	1	13	11	@ 8 annas per seer			2	8	0
Do. English	196	0	0	1	11	1	144	14	9	1	0	0	196	0	0
Do. do. seeds ...	0	5	0	0	0	4	18	11	10	@ Rs. 5 per seer			25	0	0
Do. Leaves	52	0	0	2	26	11	19	7	10	2	0	0	26	0	0
Clover	65	0	0	1	13	15	48	3	3	1	0	0	65	0	0
Do. seeds	0	4	0	0	0	4	14	15	10	Rs. 5 per seer			20	0	0
Green oats	191	0	0	2	28	3	70	9	5	2	0	0	95	8	0
Oat seed	175	0	0	0	13	5	524	11	9	0	10	0	700	0	0
Oat, straw	400	0	0	2	26	14	149	10	9	2	0	0	200	0	0
Bedding	45	0	0	3	26	13	12	4	2	2	30	0	16	5	9
Linseed	1	8	0	0	10	10	4	8	0	0	8	0	6	0	0
Barley	27	28	0	1	2	11	25	15	3	0	32	0	34	10	0
Do. bhoosah	25	0	0	6	26	10	3	12	0	5	0	0	5	0	0
Gram	52	18	0	1	2	11	49	2	4	0	32	0	65	9	0
Do. bhoosah	35	0	0	6	26	11	5	3	11	5	0	0	7	0	0
Ensilege	190	0	0	1	13	5	142	6	10	1	0	0	190	0	0
Mukha (Indian corn) ...	60	0	0	0	37	5	64	4	0	0	28	0	85	11	5
TOTAL ...	...			...			6,948	14	4	...			9,269	13	5

By Sundries.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Subletting grazing land	...				...		
By compensation of a pump...	40	0	0		40	0	0
„ pasturage fees	18	0	0		18	0	0
„ sale of a chursa	7	0	0		7	0	0
„ „ of lucerne seed	50	0	0		50	0	0
„ production of a donkey colt	80	0	0		80	0	0
TOTAL ...	23,836	2	2		26,157	1	3

Table XVII (A).—

IMPERIAL REPORT—

Balance sheet of cultivation operations of the

DR.

No.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	To stock.		
1	Value of land 56¼ acres at Rs. 15-6-0 per acre	868 11 0	.....
2	,, buildings	240 0 0	.....
3	,, plants and machinery	1,493 11 3	.....
4	,, *farm animals—*	.....	.....
	4 Horse stallions	1,826 0 0	.....
	10 Horse mares	3,500 0 0	.....
	8 Pony ,, ...	575 0 0	.....
	7 Donkey ,, ...	260 0 0	.....
	1 Mule filly	200 0 0	.....
	1 Pony filly	30 0 0	.....
	3 Donkey colts	200 0 0	.....
5	Value of wells	.....	.....
			9,193 6 3
	To repairs and additions, &c.		
6	Repairs to buildings	150 0 0	.....
7	Additions to buildings	.....	.....
8	Repairs of plant and machinery	71 15 9	.....
9	Purchase of new plant and machinery as an addition to existing stock	.....	.....
10	Purchase of new plant and machinery to replace worn out stock ...	.....	.....
11	Purchase of farm animals in *replacement of stock sold, died, &c.* ...	.....	.....
	5 Horse stallions	2,513 0 0	.....
12	Purchase of farm animals as an addition to existing stock ...	.....	.....
			2,734 15 9
	To establishment.		
13	Share of pay of Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department ...	.....	.....
14	Extra pay to Veterinary Overseer	600 0 0	.....
15	Lucerne Garden establishment	.....	.....
16	Office establishment (½)	.....	.....
17	Labour farm	280 13 9	.....
	Labour grass conservancy	.....	.....
18	Permanent establishment	1,500 0 0	.....
19	Temporary establishment	.....	.....
	,, ,, grass conservancy	.....	.....
			2,380 13 9
	To other charges.		
20	Irrigation and sowing-rent	.....	.....
21	Manure if purchased	.....	.....
22	Seeds	4 8 0	.....
23	Feed of farm animals	1,591 8 7	.....
	,, ,, ,, from cultivation	406 0 5	.....
24	Cutting and carting hay	.....	.....
25	Cultivation contingencies	524 2 11	.....
			2,526 9 11
	To indirect charges.		
26	Interest at 4 per cent. on outlay (item 4)	263 10 3	.....
27	,, on working capital (½ of items 11 to 25)	59 0 8	.....
28	Probable rent of land under cultivation if leased out	406 13 4	730 1 3
	Total ...	.....	17,95 14 1
	Savings ...	530 1 5	530 1 5
	GRAND TOTAL ...	.....	18,126 0 4

(Referred to in paragraph 337, page 51).

REVENUE SECTION.

North Punjab Depôt for the official year 1893-94.

CR.

No.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	By stock.		
29	Value of lands	868 11 0	.....
30	" buildings	240 0 0	.....
31	" plant and machinery	1,403 11 3	.....
32	" *farm animals—*		
	Three horse stallions	1,276 0 0	.....
	Nine horse mares	3,150 0 0	.....
	Two pony mares	20 0 0	.....
	Six "	555 0 0	.....
	Seven donkey mares	260 0 0	.....
	One mule filly	200 0 0	.....
	One pony filly	30 0 0	.....
	Two donkey stock	200 0 0	.....
33	Value of wells	.....	.....
			8,203 6 3
	By sale.		
	Sale of five horse stallions	3,180 0 0	.....
	" one donkey stallion	200 0 0	.....
			3,380 0 0
	By transfer.		
	One horse stallion transferred to Civil Veterinary Department, North Punjab ...	692 0 0	.....
	" " mare transferred to Remount Department	350 0 0	.....
			1,042 0 0
	TOTAL ...	.....	12,715 6 3

By production.	Outturn.		Actual cost per rupee.			Amount.	Market rate per rupee.			Amount.
	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs	Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Srs.	Ch.	Rs. A. P.
Oat seed	80	0	0	8	15	357 12 6	0	8	0	400 0 0
Oat, straw	153	0	2	0	7	68 6 10	2	0	0	76 8 0
Impey, green	319	8	3	2	15	113 9 3	2	30	0	126 15 8
Carrots	341	8	1	4	11	305 3 1	1	0	0	341 3 2
Carrot tops	67	26	2	0	7	30 4 1	2	0	0	33 13 2
Lucerne	1,322	18	1	4	11	1,182 14 1	1	0	0	1,322 7 2
Hay	3,000	0	2	0	7	1,341 11 1	2	0	0	1,500 0 0
Gram	62	34	0	33	8	71 15 3	0	30	0	83 12 9
Guinea grass	717	4	2	0	7	320 11 4	2	0	0	358 8 0
Dub grass	1,899	0	3	14	2	566 3 1	3	0	0	633 0 0
Rheana luxurians	134	28	2	0	7	60 3 10	2	0	0	67 5 7
" " seed	0	20	0	1	2	17 14 3	0	1	0	20 0 0
Maize	28	34	0	33	8	34 7 4	0	30	0	38 8 5
Hemp	1	20	0	7	13	7 10 7	0	7	0	8 0 1
Carrot seed	0	3	0	0	4½	10 11 0	0	0	4	12 0 0
By sundries.										
Production of two pony mare colts ...	...			...		30 0 0		...		30 0 0
" " " " fillies ...	...			...		42 0 0		...		42 0 0
" of one horse mare filly ...	...			...		80 0 0		...		80 0 0
" of one donkey colt .	...			...		20 0 0				20 0 0
By sale of lucerne	164	21½	1	0	0	164 8 6		...		164 8 6
" Guinea grass	11	32	2	0	0	5 14 5		...		5 14 5
" Impey	10	36	2	33	6	3 13 6		...		3 13 6
" Gram bhusa	...			...		3 0 0		...		3 0 0
" Rheana luxurians	21	6	2	0	0	10 9 2		...		10 9 2
" Carrots	15	2	1	0	0	15 0 9		...		15 0 9
" Oat seeds	2	0	0	6	2½	13 0 0		...		13 0 0
Total ...	...			...		17,505 14 11		...		...
GRAND TOTAL ...	...			...		...		...		18,126 0 4

Table XVIII—(*Referred to in paragraph 341, page 51.*)

Imperial Report—Revenue Section.

Return of Instruction Farm Animals for the official year 1893 94.

DETAILS.	FARM STALLIONS.									FARM MARES.										FARM PRODUCE.									
	Horse.				Donkey.				Total Horse and Donkey Stallions.	Farm Mares.			Pony Mares.			Donkey Mares.			Total Farm Mares.	Horse Stock.			Mule Stock.			Donkey Stock.			Total Produce.
	Arab.	Persian.		Total.	Persian.	Home-bred.		Total.		Country-bred.		Total.	Country-bred.		Total.	Home-bred.		Total.		Colts.	Fillies.	Total.	Colts.	Fillies.	Total.	Colts.	Fillies.	Total.	
Balance on 1st April 1893	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	9	20	...	20	16	...	16	13	...	13	49	1	1	2	1	2	3	7	2	9	14
Increase ... Purchased in India	9	1	...	10	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase ... By transfer from "Donkey stock" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase ... Foaled during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	7	...	...	...	3	...	3	10
Total	18	1	...	19	...	...	...	...	19	20	...	20	16	...	16	14	...	14	50	3	6	9	1	2	3	10	2	12	24
Decrease ... Died...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	3
Decrease ... Destroyed	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease ... Sold	13	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Decrease ... Transferred to Remount Department ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease ... " " Civil Veterinary Depart.	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease ... " " "Donkey mares" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Total	16	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	16	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	3	1	4	6
Balance on 31st March 1894	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	19	...	19	15	...	15	14	...	14	48	2	5	7	1	2	3	7	1	8	18
In North-Western Provinces Depôt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	7	...	7	7	...	7	24	...	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	5	8
In North Punjab Depôt	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	9	...	9	8	...	8	7	...	7	24	2	4	6	...	1	1	3	...	3	10

Table XIX.—(*Referred to in paragraph 342, page 51*).

IMPERIAL REPORT—REVENUE SECTION.

Casualty Roll of Instruction Farm animals, during 1893-94.

Brand number.	Name and class.		Stallion mare or produce.	Description of casualty.	Nature of casualty.	Remarks.
2402	Phooljhari ...	Arab	Stallion ...	Destroyed ...	Incurable Bursati.	
38	Tuti	C. B.	Mare ...	Do.	Old age.	
,,	Colt	C. B.	Horse stock	Died ...	Bronchitis.	
,,	Filly	C. B.	Do.	Do.	Debility.	
,,	Colt	C. B.	Donkey stock	Do.	Enteritis.	

ABSTRACT.

	Number died.			Number destroyed			Total.			Percentage deaths.			Percentage destroyed.			General percentage.		
	Stallion.	Mare.	Produce.	Stallion.	Mare.	Produce.	Stallion.	Mare.	Produce.	Stallion.	Mare.	Produce.	Stallion.	Mare.	Produce.	Stallion.	Mare.	Produce.
In North-Western Provinces Depot.	...	...	3	1	1	...	1	1	3	...	...	37·50	20·00	4·00	...	20·00	4·00	37·50
In North Punjab Depôt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table XX.—(*Referred to in paragraph 343, page 51*).

IMPERIAL REPORT—REVENUE SECTION.

Statement of Instruction Farm animals sold during 1893-94.

Brand No.	Name and class.		Stallion mare or produce.	Name of purchaser.	Amount sold for.	Remarks.
					Rs.	
2397	Paimana ...	Arab	Stallion	Rawalpindi District Board.	547	
2398	Khayanut ...	Arab	Do.	Rawalpindi District Board.	572	
2394	Deyanut ...	Arab	Do.	Kurnal District Board	700	
2399	Chamkila ...	Arab	Do.	North-West Provinces Government.	662	
2454	Barnala ...	Arab	Do.	North-West Provinces Government.	472	
2455	Parchitgarh ...	Arab	Do.	North-West Provinces Government.	572	
2462	Chabi ...	Arab	Do.	North-West Provinces Government.	662	
2463	Hazar Dastan ...	Arab	Do.	North-West Provinces Government.	475	
455	Opohra ...	Home-bred.	Donkey	Civil Veterinary Department.	200	
2396	Jadeed ...	Arab	Stallion	Jhelum District Board	600	
2400	Bharkila ...	Arab	Do.	Hoshiarpur District Board.	1,500	
2401	Gobrila ...	Arab	Do.	Hoshiarpur District Board.		
2403	Pakowri ...	Arab	Do.	Shahpur District Board	505	
2415	Chota Sahib ...	Arab	Do.	Amritsar District Board	575	
	Donkey stallion ...	Home-bred.	Donkey	Civil Veterinary Department.	200	

Table XXI.—(*Referred to in paragraph 352, page 65*).

Imperial Report—Revenue Section.

Statement showing charges debited to India Estimates during 1893-94, in connection with the Civil Veterinary Department.

Major Heads.	Inspector General.	Imperial Bacteriologist.	Assistant to Inspector General.	Superintendent, North-West Provinces and Oudh.	Superintendent, North Punjab.	Superintendent, South Punjab.	Superintendent, Derajat and Baluchistan.	Principal, Ajmere Veterinary School	Commandant, Central India Horse, Indore.	Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North-West Provinces and Oudh for Rajputana.	Total.	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.												
I.—Prizes at Horse Fairs and Shows	800 0 0	...	...	4,250 0 0	6,470 0 0	4,450 0 0	3,300 0 0	...	...	...	19,270 0 0	
II.—Establishment, officers	21,429 11 6	14,812 8 9	9,110 8 4	...	...	...	1,067 10 4	11,040 4 0	...	...	57,460 10 11	
Ditto subordinates	9,697 7 5	1,524 14 0	933 3 5	9,988 10 10	9,073 6 11	2,047 0 0	2,372 15 10	...	...	...	35,637 10 5	
III.—Travelling allowances, officers	4,888 10 6	2,060 1 3	2,544 8 8	...	...	...	626 13 0	879 0 0	...	...	10,999 1 5	
Ditto subordinates	2,137 12 3	...	108 15 3	1,764 10 3	1,209 13 9	7 7 0	279 14 3	...	...	...	5,507 8 9	
IV.—Contingencies	7,386 8 6	4,381 9 5	992 10 1	1,459 5 10	1,335 14 2	...	68 11 3	5 8 0	...	...	15,629 3 3	
V.—Purchase of Stallions	32,237 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,237 0 0	
VI.—Stable feed and keep	...	...	...	44,301 11 11	45,901 1 8	14,479 14 2	20,466 2 3	...	1,183 13 11	110 13 5	1,26,343 9 4	
VII.—Road expenses	603 4 0	...	...	4,056 10 11	3,151 12 3	383 5 3	9 12 5	...	...	...	8,203 12 10	
INSTRUCTION FARM.												
VIII.—Establishment	...	...	...	2,091 0 0	1,294 11 3	...	...	...	...	...	3,975 11 3	
IX.—Contingencies	...	...	...	4,191 8 7	2,337 0 3	...	...	...	...	...	6,528 9 10	
X.—Purchase of farm animals	3,169 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,169 0 0	
XI.—Stable feed and keep	...	...	...	457 7 0	350 6 1	...	...	...	...	...	807 13 1	
Total ...	82,348 6 2	22,779 1 5	13,689 13 9	72,550 1 4	71,623 2 4	21,367 10 5	28,191 15 4	11,924 12 0	1,183 13 11	110 13 5	3,25,769 10 1	

Table XXII.—(*Referred to in paragraph 384, page 67*).

IMPERIAL REPORT, REVENUE SECTION.

Abstract of tours of Superintendents, Civil Veterinary Department, during 1893-94.

RANK, NAME, AND DESIGNATION OF TOURING OFFICER.	NUMBER OF MARES INSPECTED.		NUMBER OF MARES BRANDED FOR								TOTAL MARES BRANDED.		SUMMARY OF OTHER DUTIES PERFORMED.
			Horse.		*Pony.*		*Mule.*		*Donkey.*				
	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	
Veterinary Major G. J. R. Payment, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1,085	1,222	423	419	...	...	...	...	...	...	423	419	Attended Veterinary Conference at Simla. Inspected Saharanpur, Rajpur Dák line.
Veterinary Lieutenant F. B. Drage, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North Punjab.	1,413	1,650	554	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	554	700	On special duty in Kashmir, suppressing an outbreak of Glanders 18th May to 4th July 1893.
Veterinary Lieutenant R. L. Cranford, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab.	1,857	...	755	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	755	...	On above duty from 29th May to 19th September 1893. Inspections of Tonga lines under Glanders and Farcy Act.
Veterinary Lieutenant H. P. Turnbull	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Went to enquire into outbreak of Glanders in Derajat and Mustang.
Veterinary Lieutenant H. M. Maxwell, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Derajat and Baluchistan.	Not recorded		773	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	821	...	
Veterinary Captain J. W. A. Morgan, in Baluchistan	...	...	272	...	...	...	56	...	37	...	365	...	Inspected Veterinary Dispensaries.
Veterinary Captain J. W. A. Morgan, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency.	1,844	1,927	219	540	314	389	335	141	...	...	868	1,070	Acted as President, Examining Board, Bombay Veterinary College. Inspected State studs and purchased brood mares, &c., for State studs.

Also duties in connection with cattle and their diseases—*vide* Revenue and Agricultural Department Circular No. 26-133, dated 4th July 1893.

PART II.—PROVINCIAL REPORT

TABLES.

Table A.—(*Referred to in paragraph 411, page 73*).

PROVINCIAL REPORT.

Return of District Horse, Pony and Donkey Stallions for the official year 1893-94.

Details.	DISTRICT HORSE AND PONY STALLIONS.													DISTRICT DONKEY STALLIONS.						REMARKS.
	HORSES.						PONIES.						Total Horses and Ponies.							
	Arab.	Persian.	Northern.	Country-bred.		Total.	Arab.	Persian.				Total.		Italian.	Persian.	Home-bred.			Total.	
Balance on 1st April 1893	48	1	1	2	...	52	14	1	...	...	...	15	67	3	5	2	...	...	10	
Increase purchased in India	11	5	...	...	...	16	21	...	...	...	...	21	37	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Total ...	59	6	1	2	...	68	35	1	...	...	...	36	104	3	6	2	...	...	11	
Decrease — Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	
Decrease — Destroyed	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Decrease — Sold	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	2	4	1	...	...	7	
Total ...	3	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	4	1	...	...	7	
Balance on 31st March 1894	56	6	1	2	...	65	34	1	...	...	...	35	100	1	2	1	...	...	4	
In North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	10	6	1	...	...	17	12	1	...	...	...	13	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ North Punjab	1	...	...	2	...	3	13	...	...	...	...	13	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ South Punjab	43	...	...	...	...	43	7	...	...	...	...	7	50	1	2	1	...	...	4	
„ Derajat	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Table B.—(*Referred to in paragraph 413, page 73*).

PROVINCIAL REPORT.

Casualty Roll of District Horse and Pony Stallions, during 1893-94.

Brand No.	Name.	Class.	Horse or Pony.	Description of casualty.	Nature of casualty.
Not known	Quick silver ...	Arab ...	Pony	Died	Not known.
Do.	Raja ...	Arab ...	Horse	Destroyed	Not known.

Abstract.

Province.	Number died.		Number Destroyed.		Total.		Precentage of deaths.		Precentage destroyed.		General percentage.	
	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.
North Punjab ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	33·33	...	33·33	...
South Punjab ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2·56	...	...	...	2·56

Table C.—(*Referred to in paragraph 414, page 73*).

PROVINCIAL REPORT.

District Horse and Pony Stallions sold during 1893-94.

Brand No.	Name.	Class.	Horse or Pony.	Name of purchaser.	Amount sold for.	Remarks.
					Rs.	
	Shaitan ...	Arab	Horse	Lala Ram Zaildar ...	300	Unfit for stud work.
2275	Anar	Arab	Horse	Not known ...	250	Ditto.

Table D.—(*Referred to in paragraph 415, page 73*).

PROVINCIAL REPORT.

Services and produce of each class of district horse and pony stallions during 1893-94.

Horse or Pony.	Class.	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.													NORTH PUNJAB.													
		Stallions on Register.	Stallions actually employed at stud.		Number of mares covered.		Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.		Result of previous year's coverings.			Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud			Stallions on Register.	Stallions actually employed at stud.		Number of mares covered.		Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud		Result of previous year's coverings.			Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud.		
			Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.		Year under report.	Previous year	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.
Horse ...	Arab	10	5	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	1	1	...	68	...	68 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
	Persian	6	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
	Country-bred ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	74	71	37·00	35 50	27	20	24	13 50	10 00	12 00
	TOTAL ...	17	10	2	Details not furnished—vide figures opposite "Grand Total."							...	...	...	3	3	2	142	71	47·33	35·50	27	20	24	13·50	10 00	12·00
Pony	Arab	12	6	2	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	13	12	3	258	71	21·50	23·66	20	21	30	6·66	7 00	10 00
	Persian	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL ..	13	7	3	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	13	12	3	258	71	21·50	23·66	20	21	30	6·66	7·00	10·00
	GRAND TOTAL ...	30	17	5	945	101	55·58	20·20	4	66	31	0 80	13·20	5·16	16	15	5	400	142	26·66	28·40	47	41	54	9·40	8 20	10·80

Services and produce of each class of district horse and pony stallions during 1893-94.

Horse or Pony.	Class.	SOUTH PUNJAB.													DERAJAT.												
		Stallions on Register.	Stallions actually employed at stud.		Number of mares covered.		Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.		Result of previous year's coverings.			Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud.			Stallions on Register.	Stallions actually employed at stud.		Number of mares covered.		Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.		Result of previous year's coverings.			Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud.		
			Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.		Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.
Horse	Arab	43	43	18	1,411	828	32·81	46·00	486	342	...	27·00	19·00	...	2	2½	...	100	...	40·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Persian	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Country-bred ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL ...	43	43	18	1,411	828	32·81	46·00	486	342	...	27·00	19·00	...	2	2½	...	100	...	40·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pony	Arab	7	8	...	103	...	12·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	93	...	46·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL ...	7	8	...	103	...	12·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	93	...	46·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL...	50	51	18	1,514	828	29·70	46·00	486	342	...	27·00	19·00	...	4	4½	...	193	...	42·88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Horse or Pony.	Class.	TOTAL.												
		Stallions on Register.	Stallions actually employed at stud.		Number of mares covered.		Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.		Result of previous year's coverings.			Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud.		
			Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of produce.	Average not held.	Average not known.
Horse	Arab	56	51½	18	1,579	823	30·66	46·00	486	342	...	27·00	19·00	...
	Persian	6	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Country-bred	2	2	2	74	71	37·00	35·50	27	20	24	13·50	10·00	12·00
	Total ...	65	58½	22	1,653	899	28·25	40·86	513	362	24	23·31	16·45	1·09
Pony	Arab	34	28	5	454	71	16·21	14·20	20	21	30	4·00	4·20	6·00
	Persian	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	35	29	6	454	71	16·21	14·20	20	21	30	4·00	4·20	6·00
	Add Totals of North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	...	...	...	945	101	...	...	4	66	31	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	100	87½	28	3,052	1,071	34·88	38·25	537	449	85	19·17	16·03	3·03

Table E.—(*Referred to in paragraph 421, page 74*).

PROVINCIAL REPORT.

Cost of feed, keep, attendants, &c., of District Horse and Pony stallions during 1893-94.

Province.	District.	Number of stallions or days.		Total annual cost.		Average cost per stallion.	
		Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Babugarh Depôt ...	752	562	580 2 0	433 11 0	281 9 2	281 10 6
	Meerut	...	1,126	...	883 11 6	...	286 7 4
	Muzaffarnagar ...	...	720	...	417 1 7	...	211 7 1
	Budaon	245	...	142 10 11	...	212 9 0	...
	Futtehpur ...	...	31	...	37 2 10	...	437 11 8
	Aligarh	...	1,033	...	480 15 11	...	175 0 9
	Information not received from other districts.						
	Total ..	997	3,442	722 12 11	2,252 10 10	264 9 10	238 14 1
North Punjab...	Shahpur	365	1,050	235 7 0	567 2 6	235 7 0	197 2 5
	Sialkot	...	532	...	203 11 0	...	139 12 0
	Jhang	365	...	273 0 0	...	273 0 0	...
	Kohat	365	...	182 11 0	...	182 11 0	...
	Rawalpindi ...	...	768	...	528 6 3	..	251 1 11
	Lahore	...	212	...	159 13 4	...	275 2 11
	Total ...	1,095	2,562	691 2 0	1,459 1 1	230 6 0	207 13 10
South Punjab ..	Hissar	1,095	1,825	627 0 0	400 15 3	209 0 0	80 3 0
	Gurgaon	365	...	247 8 6	...	247 8 6	...
	Delhi	1,095	...	778 3 2	..	259 6 5	...
	Kurnal	365	...	239 10 7	...	239 10 7	...
	Umballa	1,575	715	891 3 9	482 0 8	204 7 9	230 12 2
	Hoshiarpur ...	512	...	699 9 6	...	498 11 8	...
	Ferozepur ...	365	...	237 2 0	...	237 2 0	.
	Multan	365	...	224 8 9	...	224 8 9	
	Amritsar	...	650	...	523 5 9	..	293 14 2
	Gurdaspur ..	730		431 0 0	...	215 8 0	...
	Total ...	6,465	3,190	4,365 14 3	1,376 5 8	246 7 9	157 7 8
Derajat ...	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	365	..	188 0 0	...	188 0 0	..

Abstract.

Province.	Average cost per stallion.		Remarks.
	Horse.	Pony.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	.....
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	264 9 10	238 14 1	.....
North Punjab	230 6 0	207 13 10	.....
South Punjab	216 7 9	157 7 8	.....
Derajat	188 0 0	.....	.....

Table F.—(*Referred to in paragraph 424, page 74*).

PROVINCIAL REPORT.

Return of branded or certificated mares and their produce for the official year 1893-94.

DETAILS.	BRANDED OR CERTIFICATED MARES.					PRODUCE.				
	For Horse-breeding.	For Pony-breeding.	For Mule-breeding.	For Donkey-breeding.	Total.	Horse stock.	Pony stock.	Mule stock.	Donkey stock.	Total.
Balance on 1st April 1893	26,871	425	9,938	...	37,234	Accurate information not available.	...	...	...	...
Increase ... Added to the Registers	3,553	...	8,834	...	12,387		...	...	...	...
Increase ... Foaled during the year	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
TOTAL	30,424	425	18,772	...	49,621		...	...	...	...
Decrease ... Died	425	...	873	...	1,298		...	...	...	...
Decrease ... Sold	2,181	...	485	...	2,666		...	...	...	...
Decrease ... Stolen	18	...	64	...	82		...	...	...	...
TOTAL	2,624	...	1,422	...	4,046		...	...	...	...
Balance on 31st March 1894	27,800	425	17,350	...	45,575	...	...	...	...	...
In North-Western Provinces and Oudh	(a) 26,146	...	...	...	26,146	...	...	...	...	...
In North Punjab	(b) ...	...	14,713	...	14,713	...	...	...	...	...
In South Punjab	1,654	425	2,637	...	4,716	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Details as to how many mares employed for Horse, Pony, Mule, and Donkey-breeding have not been separately furnished by North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
(b) Details of mares for Horse, Pony, and Donkey-breeding, have not been furnished by North Punjab.

Table G.—(*Referred to in paragraph 429, page 77*).

PROVINCIAL REPORT.

District Donkey stallions sold during 1893-94.

Brand No.	Name.	Class.	Name of purchaser.	Amount sold for.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
404	Hunna ...	Persian	Civil Veterinary Department.	60	Sold by Hissar District Board.
,,	Khanna ...	Do.	Civil Veterinary Department.	75	Sold by Kurnal District Board.
405	Hamadan ...	Do.	Civil Veterinary Department.	80	Sold by Delhi District Board.
Particulars regarding 2 Italians, 1 Persian, and 1 Home-bred donkey sold by the Umballa District Board, are not available.					

Table H.—(*Referred to in paragraph 431, page 77*).

Provincial Report.

Services and produce of each class of district donkey stallion during 1893-94.

Class of donkey stallion	South Punjab																										
		Donkey stallions actually employed at stud.				Number of mares covered.				Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.				Result of previous year's coverings.						Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud.					
		For Mule-breeding.		For Donkey-breeding.		Pony mares.		Donkey mares.		Pony mares.		Donkey mares.		Pony mares.			Donkey mares.			Pony mares.			Donkey mares.		
	Stallions on Register.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of mule produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Number of donkey produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of mule produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.	Average of donkey produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.
Italian and Persian ...	3	3	3	2	...	133	84	...	...	44·33	28·00	...	...	25	59	...	...	...	...	8·33	19·66	...	...	...	...
Home-bred ...	1	1	1	...	...	42	9	...	...	42·00	9·00	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	1·00	8·00	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4	4	4	2	...	175	93	...	...	43·75	23·25	...	...	26	67	...	...	...	...	6·50	16·75	...	...	...	...

Table J.—(*Referred to in paragraph 432, page 77*).

PROVINCIAL REPORT.

Cost of feed, keep, attendants, &c., of District Donkey stallions in 1893-94.

Province.	District.	Number of Donkey stallions or days.	Total annual cost.			Average per Donkey stallion.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
South Punjab ...	Hissar	365	88	2	9	88	2	9
	Kurnal	60	10	0	0	59	5	4
	Delhi	730	276	13	7	138	6	10
	Umballa	90	38	7	3	152	8	11
	Multan	365	102	11	10	102	11	10
	TOTAL ...	1,612	516	3	5	116	14	1

Table K.—(*Referred to in paragraph 437, page 77*).

Provincial Report.

Breeders' and other colts castrated by Veterinary Assistants and Saluiris paid from local funds in 1893-94.

Province.	District.	Number of colts castrated.			Number of deaths resulting from effects of castration.	Remarks.
		Horse stock.	Mule stock.	Total.		
North Punjab ...	Shahpur...	52	4	56	...	
	Gujrat	28	...	28	...	
	Lahore	14	1	15	...	
	Jhelum	1	...	1	...	
	Total ...	95	5	100	...	
South Punjab ...	Delhi	29	...	29	...	
	Kurnal	4	...	4	...	
	Umballa	16	1	17	...	
	Hoshiarpur	12	1	13	1	
	Jullunder	6	...	6	...	
	Ludhiannah	...	1	1	...	
	Ferozepur	22	7	29	...	
	Multan	94	3	97	...	
	Amritsar	13	1	14	...	
	Gurdaspur	12	...	12	...	
	Total ...	208	14	222	1	
Derajat ...	Dera Ismail Khan	21	...	21	...	
	Dera Ghazi Khan	200	...	200	...	
	Total ...	221	...	221	...	
Baluchistan ...	Quetta-Pishin	70	...	70	...	
	Thal Chotiali	Particulars not furnished.				
	Kalat					
	Zhob					
	Total ...	70	...	70	...	

TABLE L.—(*Referred to in paragraph 448, page 83*).

Provincial Report.

Showing districts where outbreaks of cattle disease occurred during 1893-94.

Province.	District.	Rinderpest.			Anthrax.			Foot and mouth disease.			Pleuro pneumonia.			Charbon symptomatique.			Other diseases.			Total.		
		Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Cawnpore	168	122	72·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	No information furnished.											
	Futtehpur	32	21	63·75	...	...	...	29	29	100·00												
	Bijnour	Not known.	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
	Almorah	12	6	50·00	...	...	...	1,806	Not known	...												
	Etah	839	274	32·65	...	...	...	85	79	92·94												
	Garhwal	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not known.	16	...												
	Aligarh	132	29	21·96	...	...	...	15	4	26·66												
	Bulandshahr ...	70	15	21·42	49	24	48·97	...	...	...												
	Bareilly	455	253	55·60	...	...	..	...	...	...												
	Dehra Dun	426	184	43·19	...	...	...	..	...	...												
	Hamirpur	587	300	51·10	...	..	...	57	...	...												
	Muzafarnagar ...	1,246	1,146	91·97	...	...	...	...	...	...												
	Pertabgarh	...	...	...	8	3	37·5	42	4	9·52												
	Jhansi	145	61	42·06	...	...	..	...	...	...												
	Jalaun	2,714	128	4·71	...	...	...	...	...	...												
	Saharunpur	20	12	60·00	...	...	...	...	...	...												
	Sitapur	110	100	90·90	49	33	67·34	...	...	...												
	Total ...	6,956	2,654	38·15	106	60	56·60	2,044	132	6·45												

Showing districts where outbreaks of cattle disease occurred during 1893-94—contd.

Province.	District.	Rinderpest.			Anthrax.			Foot and mouth disease.			Pleuro Pneumonia			Charbon symptomatique.			Other diseases.			Total.		
		Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.
Central Provinces .	Jubbulpore	1,917	938	48·89	123	102	82·92	948	129	13·60	14	14	100·00	...	...	...	102	89	87·25	...	...	...
	Wardha	Not known.	1,506	.	Not known.	1,752	...	Not known	4,342	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not known.	2,102	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	455	371	76·49	81	47	58 02	264	66	25·00	22	15	68·18	...	...	...	19	4	21·05	...	...	...
	Damoli	4,900	3.465	70·71	4	2	50·00	565	64	11 32	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	7	11·66	...	...	...
	Bhandara	837	392	46 83	5	5	100 00	54	13	27·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	62	96·87	...	...	...
	Saugor	156	6	3 84	11	8	72·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	80	10·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chindwara	55	46	83·63	...	...	...	177	23	12·99	...	...	..	...	...	...	67	44	65·67	...	...	...
	Betul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	16	43·24	...	...	...
	Raipore	8	..	...	...		...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	8,358	6,724	80·45	224	164	73·21	2,816	375	13·31	36	29	80·55	...	...	...	349	222	63·61	...	...	...
Berar	... ..	390	45	11·19	1,007	214	21·25	1,620	295	18·20	12	...	...	...	...	...	376	107	28·48	...	...	...
	Akola	71	55	78·30	959	890	92 80	709	494	69·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	253	236	93·28	...	...	...
	Buldana	434	64	14 74	210	55	26·19	325	60	11 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Basim	137	84	61·31	23	23	100·00	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	35	100·00	...	...	...
	Ellichpur	32	32	100·00	231	231	100·00	488	118	24·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	100·00	...	...	...
	Wun	1,373	736	53·60	2,787	1,374	49 13	1,110	664	59·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.164	1,559	37·43	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,440	1,016	41 62	5,217	2,787	53·42	4,347	1,631	37·52	12	...	...	...	...	...	4,843	1,952	40·30	...	...	...

Bombay ...	Ahmedabad ...	...	...	...	106	95	89·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	204	202	99·01	No information furnished.						
	Kolaba ...	...	500	227	45·40	...	...	...	1,068	111	10·39	1,215	800	65·84	...	...	...						
	Nasik ...	...	122	51	41·80	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	28	21	78·57						
	Poona ...	...	122	72	59·01	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
	Belgaon ...	...	20	4	20·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
	Kanara ...	...	288	120	41·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
	Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
	TOTAL	...	1,052	474	45·05	106	95	89·62	1,322	111	10·39	1,215	800	65·84	232	223	96·12						
Burma (Lower) ...	Arakan ...	...	Not given.	986	...	Not given.	5,162	...	Not given.	809	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not given.	11,754	...	Not given.	18,711	...
	Pegu ...	...		2,679	...		3,102	...		582	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		8,327	...		14,690	...
	Irrawaddy ...	...		4,871	...		3,187	...		1,020	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		6,206	...		15,284	...
	Tennasserim	...		569	...		2,582	...		1,149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		4,597	...		8,897	...
	TOTAL	...	...	9,105	...	...	14,033	...	...	3,560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,884	...	...	57,582	...

TABLE M.—(*Referred to in paragraph 523, page 98*).

Provincial Report.

Statement showing the number of animals treated during the year 1893-1894 and the totals of 1892-93.

Province.	Dispensaries.	Brought over from last year. In.	Brought over from last year. Out	Admitted during the year. In.	Admitted during the year. Out.	Total treated. In 1893-94. In.	Total treated. In 1893-94. Out.	Total treated. In 1893-94. Total.	Total treated. In 1892-93.	Discharged during the year. Cured. In.	Cured. Out.	Relieved. In.	Relieved. Out.	Died. In.	Died. Out.	Returned incurable. In.	Returned incurable. Out.	Result unknown. In.	Result unknown. Out.	Total. In.	Total. Out.	Total. Total	Total of 1892-93.	Balance. In.	Balance. Out.
Bombay	Nasik	17	3	216	455	233	458	691	438	158	339	11	6	52	20	5	2	...	84	226	451	677	418	7	7
	Dhulia	5	...	49	1,149	54	1,149	1,203	854	15	632	8	293	8	27	2	36	13	152	46	1,140	1,186	840	8	9
	Jalgaon	...	...	...	228	...	228	228	...	...	117	...	29	...	14	...	5	...	43	...	208	208	...	...	20
	Bhadgaon	...	...	...	340	...	340	340	...	...	232	...	81	...	4	...	5	...	18	...	340	340	..	..	...
	Belgaon	2	12	29	778	31	790	821	493	21	677	2	60	2	10	3	19	...	9	28	775	803	479	3	15
	Belgaon Itinerant	...	14	...	1,036	...	1,050	1,050	334	..	743	...	94	...	10	...	56	...	139	..	1,042	1042	320	...	8
	Hyderabad	...	...	60	765	60	765	825	...	44	632	7	48	1	26	...	4	...	38	52	748	800	...	8	17
	Karachi	7	5	267	1,302	274	1,307	1,581	290	222	1,179	25	77	7	20	...	4	...	1	254	1,281	1535	278	20	26
	Shikarpur	...	...	86	632	86	632	718	...	49	487	15	60	5	4	2	7	...	61	71	619	690	..	15	13
	Ahmedabad	6	19	68	1,035	74	1,054	1,128	916	58	669	2	35	3	29	3	11	3	89	69	1,033	1,102	69	5	21
	Nadiad	...	17	11	1,190	11	1,197	1,208	1,141	7	875	3	114	...	62	1	19	...	1.0	11	1,190	1,19.	1,124	...	17
	Kaira Itinerant	...	...	...	50	...	50	50	...	...	16	...	13	...	...	...	2	...	7	...	38	38	...	..	12
	Bombay, Total	37	70	786	8,950	823	9,020	9,843	4,466	574	6,798	73	910	78	226	16	170	16	701	757	8,855	9,612	4,359	66	165
Berar	Amraoti	Particulars not noted				...		511	.	431		Not noted		27		Not noted		53		Particulars not noted				...	
Central Provinces	Nagpur	Particulars not noted				...		713	...	700		Not noted		1		Not noted		13		Particulars not noted				13	
	Raipur	Particulars not noted				...		1,399	...	107		150		15		...	...	1,127		...	...	...	...		5
	Central Provinces, Total	Particulars not noted				...		2,112	...	807		150		16		...	...	1,140		...	...	...	...		18
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Particulars not furnished	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Punjab	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Punjab	Amritsar	Particulars not furnished				...	...	2,371		2,247		Particulars not furnished					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Umballa			Ditto		107	5,823	5,930	...	...	...			Ditto			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshiarpur			Ditto		187	1,693	1,880	...	...	...			Ditto			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rohtak			Ditto		...	...	..	...	...	...			Ditto			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Jellalabad (Ferozepur district)			Ditto		...	...	600	...	...	...			Ditto			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	294	7,516	10,781		2,247		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
Derajat	Particulars not furnished	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baluchistan																									
Rajputana																									
Burma	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal																									
Madras																									

Table N.—(*Referred to in paragraph 528, page 99*).

PROVINCIAL REPORT.

Statement showing receipts and expenditure of Veterinary Dispensaries during 1893-94.

Dispensaries.	Receipts.						Expenditure.							
	Last year's balance.	By Local Fund grant	By Government grant.	By Municipal contribution	By other sources.	Total.	Pay.	Travelling allowance.	Medicines, instruments, &c., &c.	Furniture, land, &c., &c.	Contingencies, stabling, house-rent, &c.	Transferred to Indian Veterinary Dispensary Fund.	Total.	Balance.
Bombay.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Nasik	5,969 8 11	400 0 0	700 0 0	287 5 0	1,997 14 1	9,254 12 0	914 4 2	...	246 0 3	515 0 2	413 0 3	...	2,088 4 10	7,166 7 2
Dhulia	1,803 6 2	750 0 0	400 0 0	150 0 0	...	3,103 6 2	864 3 2	...	293 3 0	...	120 14 8	175 0 0	1,453 4 10	1,650 1 4
Jalgaon	...	...	...	...	...	1,175 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,142 8 7	32 7 5
Bhadgaon	...	...	...	...	...	1,415 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,358 1 10	56 14 2
Belgaon	313 11 5	1,003 0 0	1,005 0 0	49 0 0	...	2,370 11 5	1,632 0 0	120 0 0	367 0 6	...	180 0 0	...	2,299 0 6	71 10 11
Belgaon Itinerant	...	...	...	...	...	804 0 0	684 0 0	120 0 0	...	...	...	...	804 0 0	...
Hyderabad	...	1,788 5 0	775 0 0	300 0 0	...	2,863 5 0	1,325 6 2	63 15 0	329 15 3	140 5 0	196 14 4	...	2,056 7 9	806 13 3
Karachi	...	1,400 0 0	900 0 0	1,355 0 0	...	3,655 0 0	1,965 0 0	...	460 2 0	71 4 0	660 13 10	...	3,157 3 10	497 12 2
Shikarpur	...	...	...	...	...	2,660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,488 5 0	171 11 0
Ahmedabad	951 3 6	300 0 0	1,289 13 4	250 0 0	418 0 0	3,209 1 0	839 4 1	...	194 12 0	...	393 12 4	...	1,427 12 5	1,781 4 7
Nadiad	229 0 0	500 0 0	760 0 0	300 0 0	150 12 0	1,939 12 0	840 0 0	15 4 0	333 0 6	...	193 2 7	...	1,381 7 1	558 4 11
Kaira Itinerant	205 3 5	500 0 0	26 12 6	...	...	731 15 11	138 2 5	2 5 0	...	...	12 12 2	...	153 3 7	578 12 4
Total ...	9,372 1 7	6,611 5 0	5,856 9 10	2,691 5 0	2,566 10 1	33,181 15 6	9,202 4 0	321 8 0	2,224 1 6	726 9 2	2,171 6 2	175 0 0	19,909 12 3	13,372 3 3
South Punjab.														
Amritsar	Particulars	not furnished	...	...	247 0 0	247 0 0	Particulars	not furnished	...	...	...	...	1,496 0 0	1,496 0 0
Umballa	Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	600 0 0	600 0 0
Hoshiarpur	Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohtak	Do.	Do	...	...	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jellalabad	Maintained by the Mamdot State in the Ferozepore district					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	247 0 0	247 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,096 0 0	2,096 0 0

Table O.—(*Referred to in paragragh 537, page 103*).

PROVINCIAL REPORT.

Statement showing tours of Superintendents, Civil Veterinary Department, during 1893-94.

Rank, name, and designation of officer.	Districts visited.	Fairs and Shows attended.	Number of miles travelled.				Remarks.
			By road.	By rail.	By boat or steamer.	Total.	
Veterinary Major G. J. R. Rayment, Superintendent, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Aligarh, Budaon, Bareilly, Cawnpur, Naini Tal, Bulandshahr, Saharunpur, Dehra Dun, Muzafarnagar, Meerut, Moradabad, Shahjehanpur, Mainpuri and Bijnor.	Hurdwar, Umballa, Batesar, Etawah, Aligarh, Bulandshahr and Muzafarnagar.	4,586	2,160	...	6,746	...
Veterinary Captain R. W. Hagger, Principal, Ajmere Veterinary School.	Particulars not furnished	.....	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Lieutenant F. B. Drage, Superintendent, North Punjab.	Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Rawal Pindi, Jhelum, Gujrat, Gujranwala and Lahore.	Sialkot, Shahpur, Gujrat, Jhang, Lahore and Rawalpindi.	1,946	6,561	194	8,701	...
Veterinary Lieutenant R. L. Cranford, Superintendent, South Punjab.	Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Jullunder, Ludhianah, Montgomery, Ferozepur, Rohtak, Umballa, Amritsar.	Hansi, Amritsar, Jellalabad, Kurnal, Umballa, Multan, Delhi, Lahore, and Garhmuktesar.	1,813	7,657	...	9,470	...
Veterinary Lieutenant H. P. Turnbull } Dorajat.	Dera Ismail Khan and Quetta ...	*Nil*	188	1,183	...	1,371	...
Veterinary Lieutenant H. M. Maxwell, Superintendent, Derajat and Baluchistan. } Dorajat.	Muzafargarh, Bannu, Dera Ghazi Khan and Dera Ismail Khan.	Bannu, Dera Ghazi Khan and Dera Ismail Khan.	335	1,511	...	1,846	...
Veterinary Lieutenant H. P. Turnbull } Baluchistan.	Peshin and Mastung	*Nil*	83	58	...	141	...
Veterinary Lieutenant H. M. Maxwell, Superintendent, Derajat and Baluchistah. } Baluchistan.	Peshin and Khushdil Khan ...	Sibi	28	1,714	...	1,742	...

Veterinary Captain F. J. Short, Superintendent, Central Provinces and Berar.	Central Provinces.	Saugor, Damoh and Narsingpur ...	Nil	1,033	9,508	...	10,541	...
	Berar ...	Akola, Wun, Basim and Buldana ...	Nil	347	...	...	347	...
Veterinary Captain J. W. A. Morgan, Superintendent, Bombay.		Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Poona, Belgaon, Dharwar, Bijapur, Khandeish, Nasik, Ahmedabad, Jacobabad, Karachi, Hyderabad, Shikarpur, Bhavnagar, Palitana, Morvi, Wankaner and Wadhwan.	Quetta, Rajkot, Shikarpur and Sibi	681	12,268	1,002	13,951	...
Veterinary Lieutenant G. H. Evans, Superintendent, Burma.		Hanthawaddy, Prome, Shwegyin, Pyinmana. Mandalay, Henzada, Myaungmya, Tharrawaddy, Pegu, Toungboo, Yamethin, Thayetmyo, Thongwa, Bassin.	Nil	202	2,772	2,617	5,591	...
Veterinary Lieutenant H. P. Turnbull, Superintendent, Madras.		Particulars not furnished	.....	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Captain W. D. Gunn, Superintendent, Bengal.		Mymensingh and Sodpur	Sonepore and Kalimpong	629	5,440	560	6,629	...

Table P.—(*Referred to in paragraph 538, page 107*).

PROVINCIAL REPORT.

Statement showing Provincial cost of the Civil Veterinary Department during the official year 1893-94.

Major Heads.	Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North Punjab.	Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab.	Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Derajat and Baluchistan.	Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal Presidency.	Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Central Provinces and Berar.		Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency.		Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Burma.	
						Central Provinces.	Berar.	Local fund charges.	Provincial charges.	Local district cess fund.	Provincial charges.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT—											
I. Prizes at Horse Fairs and Shows	2,375 0 0	Particulars not furnished.	Particulars not furnished.	980 0 0	.....	Particulars not furnished.	.....	.....	4,600 0 0	Particulars not furnished.	Particulars not furnished.
II. Establishment officers	.....			Not noted.			5,733 8 9	.....	12,613 2 5		
Ditto subordinates ...	2,130 8 8			1,320 0 0			1,831 0 0	.....	5,015 13 10		
III. Travelling allowance officers	2,022 14 0			Not noted.			410 4 0	.....	1,939 4 0		
Ditto subordinates ...	19 12 0						100 12 0	.....	1,696 0 6		
IV. Contingencies	2,201 2 0						935 2 11	.....	1,201 4 9		
V. Purchase of stallions	4,778 0 0			700 0 0			.....	.....	5,514 10 0		
VI. Stable feed and keep	3,363 11 8			1,634 9 8			591 0 8	12,200 15 4	15,749 15 0		
VII. Road expenses	148 11 3			Not noted.			.....	.....	.....		
TOTAL ...	17,129 11 7	.....	.....	4,634 9 8	.....	7,733 10 7	9,666 12 4	60,581 1 10		10,720 4 9	16,551 14 1